TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

SATURDAY NIGHT

MARCH 1, 1947 PRICE 10 C

VOL. 62, NO. 26 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY
1947
REFERENCE

TREMAINE
MISS MARIE
2 WASHINGTON AVE
TORONTO 5
RDEC 27/43-R44-47

THE FRONT PAGE

Is Britain Finished?

WE WONDER if there is much truth in the currently accepted theory in the United States (from which it leaks over into Canada) that Great Britain is "finished." That the Palace of Westminster is finished as the centre of authority for an Empire on which the sun never sets is obvious enough; it has been obvious ever since the trend towards self-government of the Dominions and other "possessions" began many years ago. The Parliament at Westminster now legislates for the people who elect it and for ~~very~~ little else. But that Great Britain is finished as a powerful economic entity is not obvious to us at all.

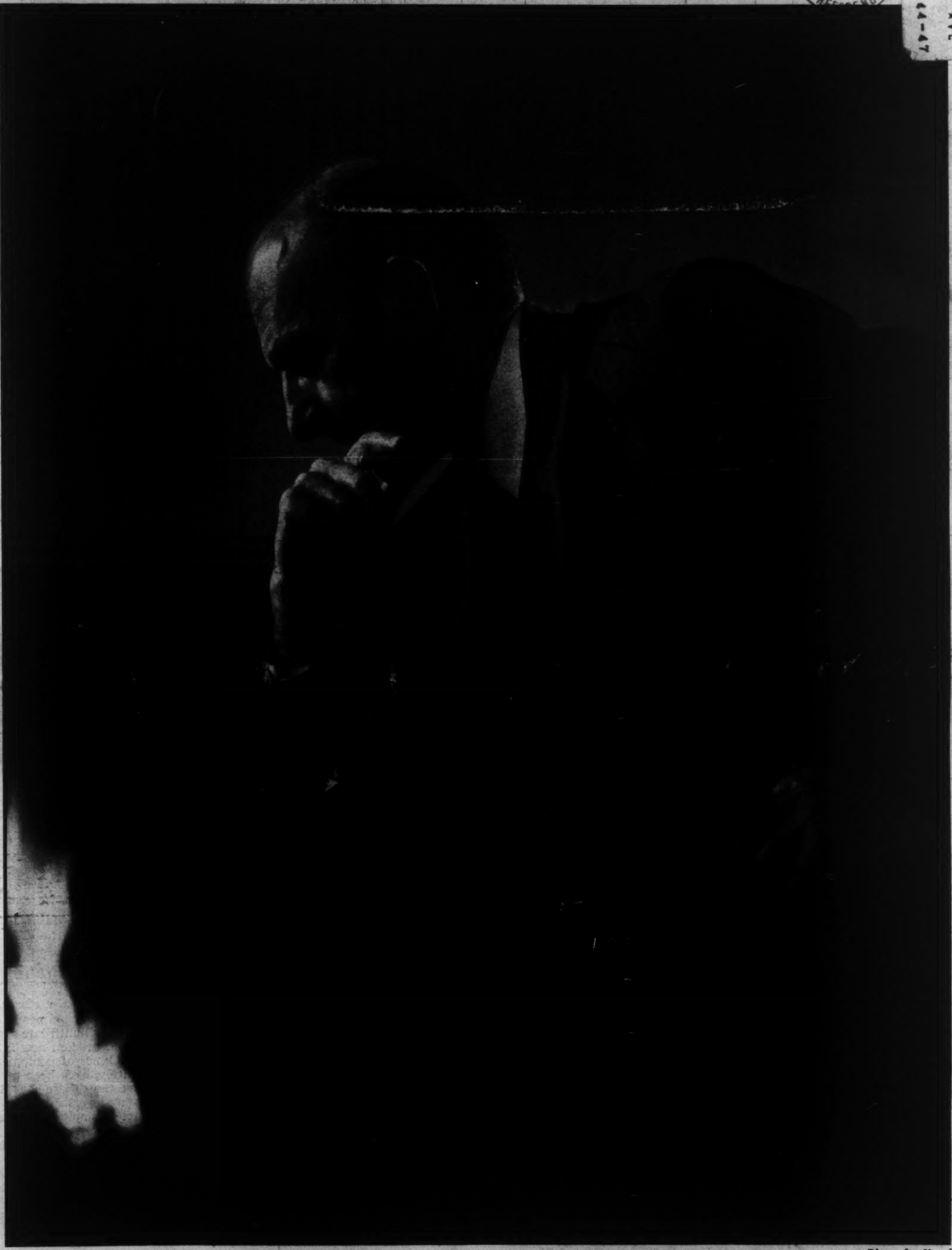
We are reminded of an interesting volume entitled "America Conquers Britain" which was written by an American author named Denny some eighteen or twenty years ago, at a time very closely resembling this, a time when the economic backwash of a tremendous war had already reached Great Britain and had not reached the United States. A few years later that backwash did reach the United States, and caused the closing of every bank in that country. and might very easily have caused a revolutionary outbreak if the Presidency had not just then been taken over by a new leader of a different party, and a man of singularly persuasive and confidence-winning personality. At that time we took some pleasure in reprinting those of Mr. Denny's observations which had acquired the most ironic coloring from subsequent events.

Precisely the same thing, we predict with a good deal of confidence, is in process of development in the spread of the backwash of the second and infinitely more disastrous World War. Of the countries which were engaged in that war and which are now struggling back to economic life (and this does not include any of the belligerents in continental Europe, which are still undergoing artificial respiration), Great Britain was the most closely involved and the most seriously damaged in the conflict, and suffered by far the greatest financial losses. It is as inevitable now as it was in the 'twenties that she should have the greatest difficulty, and the earliest difficulty in getting her economy running again. But the difficulty which she is now experiencing will in due course be experienced also, and in pretty full measure, by the United States. Nor will it then be possible for Canada to arrest it at the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the forty-ninth parallel.

The United States could have done, and could still do, much to arrest the spread of this backwash of diminished production, economic strife, credit uncertainty and general business paralysis over a large area of this naturally productive earth. The place to begin the task is the place where the paralysis is greatest. If the productive capacity of Europe could be improved the problems of Britain would be greatly lessened, and if the productive capacity of Britain could be improved the future problems of the United States (and Canada) would be greatly lessened. Productive capacity today means capacity, in the long run, to produce goods *which can be sold to the United States,* the one great country in the world possessing an almost unlimited supply of the means of payment.

Snow problems, coal problems, indisposition-to-work problems, are temporary and solvable, in Britain and anywhere else. Inability to produce goods which will be accepted in payment of obligations to the United States is unsolvable by any action of the countries which should be

(*Continued on Page Five*)



David E. Lilienthal, able head of the → Tennessee Valley Authority and President Truman's nominee as chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, who has been the object of bitter political attacks in hearings of the Congressional committee considering confirmation of the appointment.

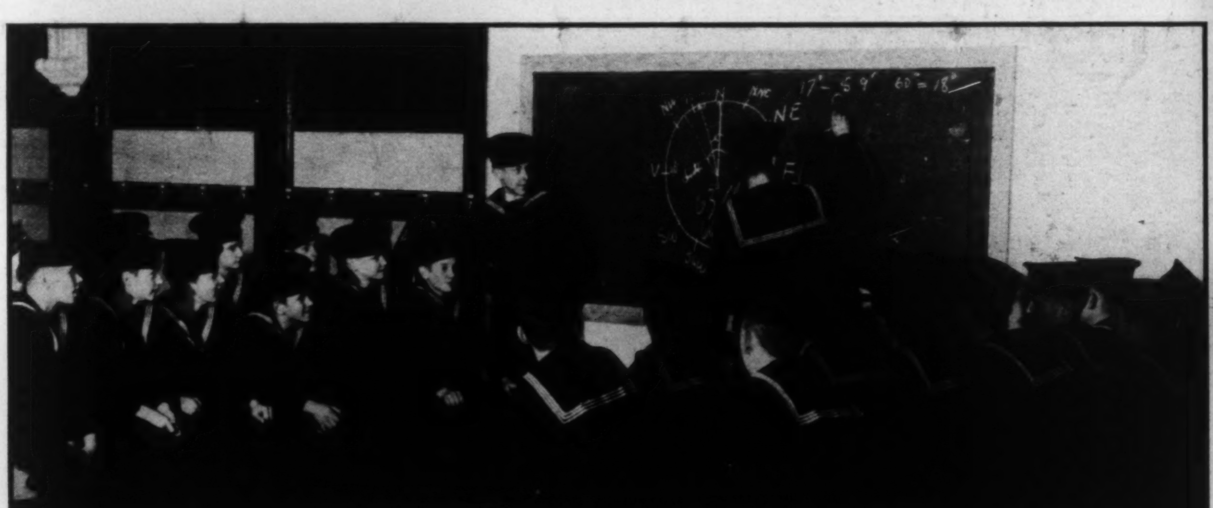
—Photo by Karsh

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page
Has Socialism Brought Police State to Britain? .... Stuart Armour 6
The Lighter Side: The Decline of the Male .... Mary Lowrey Ross 10
Hope for Atomic Control Fades, Arms Race Begins .... Willson Woodside 12
Roy Thomson, the Happy Tycoon .... Jean Tweed 14
What Is a Sports Amateur Today? .... Kimball McIlroy 18
Half-Measures Will Not Solve Britain's Crisis .... John L. Marston 26

Year-Round Interests Keep Sea Cadets Alert

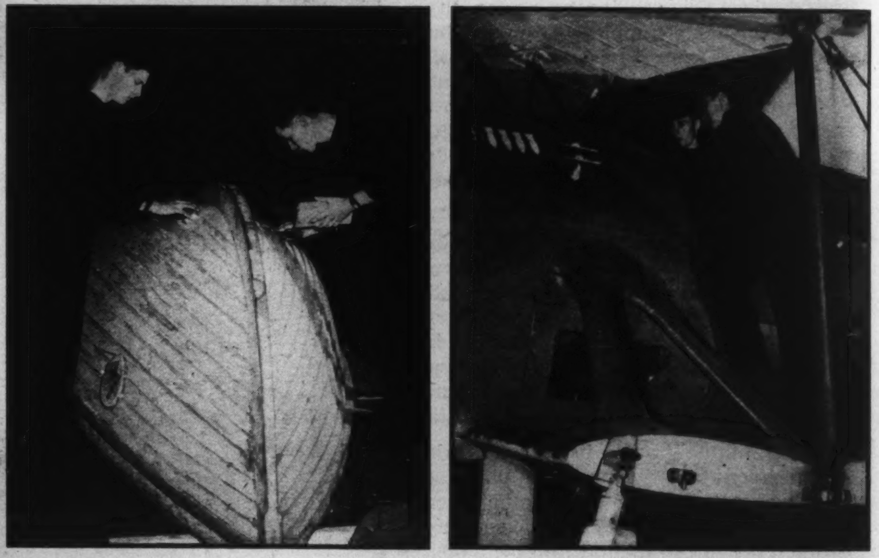
Eager to become sea cadets, these lads are being interviewed by an officer of the Lion Corps at H.M.C.S. Star, Hamilton, a scene typical of any corps headquarters on any parade night.



Maths learned at school can be put to practical use in the study of navigation. These cadets are being taught the points of the compass and how to take a bearing. They are keen students.

Sea cadets have the opportunity to use equipment which would not normally be available. This boy has a flair for wireless telegraphy and is learning it on modern equipment loaned by the Navy.

Every boy wants to play the drum, and here a volunteer instructor, one of many who give up evenings to the cadets, demonstrates the correct way.



Repairing a boat in readiness for camp. Right, instructor at H.M.C.S. . . . . . . York explains instruments in plane that saw service overseas.

Story and Pictures by George H. K. Mitford

A YEAR in the life of a sea cadet means almost twelve months of spare-time activity. In summer he spends two weeks at a Navy League camp and from early fall until late spring his barracks is a place where he finds new subjects to awaken new interests. Through the cooperation of Naval Service many kinds of equipment, most of which would be too expensive to own privately, have been made available. And so, by making good use of their spare time, these boys will be more useful to themselves and, later on, to their employers.

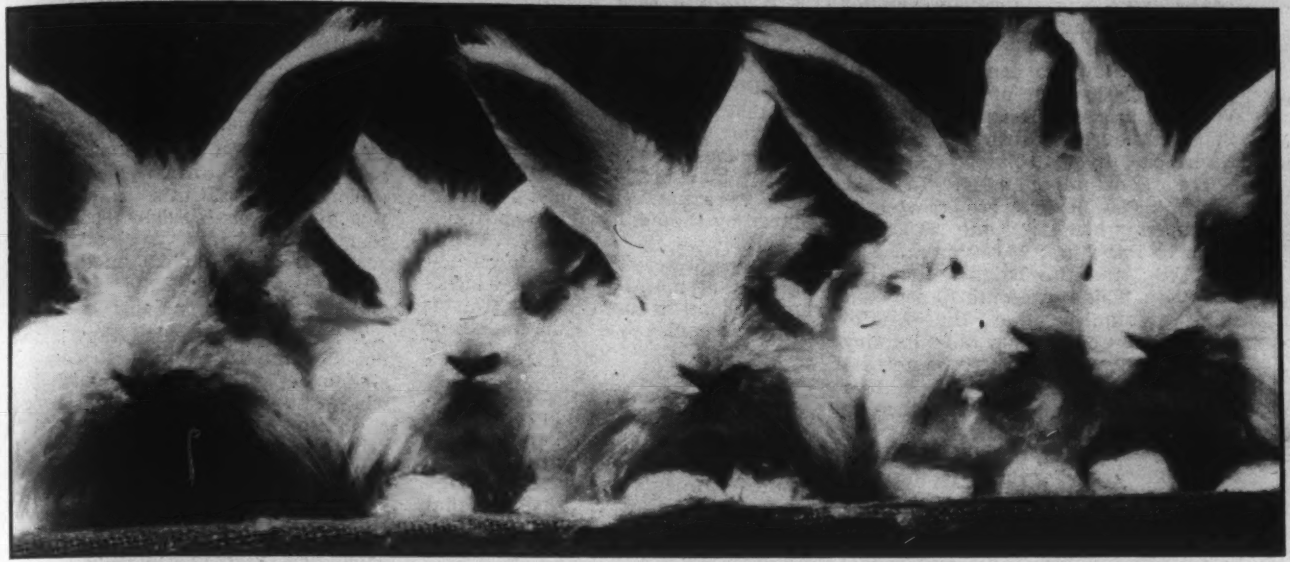
Hence, for example, a boy may try his hand at wireless telegraphy or unravel the mysteries of radar. If he has a flair for mathematics, he may put his school learning to practical use in the study of navigation or aerodynamics. He may help to take down and rebuild an internal combustion engine and find that his skills lie in the field of mechanics.

While this training is in progress and while casting about to find his proper niche, he is learning the art of being patient, of mastering details. His parades and drills make him alert, quick in his reaction to commands and prompt to carry out orders. In brief, the primary aim of the sea cadet syllabus is to develop a young man of good character, ready and willing to assume the responsibilities of a good citizen.

"THE real value of the sea cadet movement is the fact that, in the unsettled conditions that are bound to come after the war, there will be several thousands of sea cadet graduates who, because of their training, will have a leavening influence wherever they may be." This statement was made by a Canadian naval officer in command of a shore-training establishment in 1943 when young men were being trained for war. Important as it was then, he felt that sea cadet training was of even greater value in equipping cadets to meet the problems that peace would bring.

When even the adult public mind is so confused by present-day unrest throughout the world, it is more than ever necessary to give youth sound, constructive leadership. That is the job that the Navy League, in cooperation with Naval Service, is endeavoring to do in its 93 sea cadet corps where groups of from 50 to 250 'teen-age boys are learning some of the fundamentals that make for a successful life, fundamentals that are as much a part of business and the professions as they are of a naval career.

Fur Breeders Plan for Larger 1947 Market



Unlike their common cousins, Angora rabbits don't have to die to become fur coats; they make their contribution to milady's comfort by having some of their "furnishing" plucked from heads and ears.

Story by Lyn Harrington

Photos by Richard Harrington

CANADIAN women's interest in furs is keener today than for years past. Partly that's due to this exceptionally cold winter, but mainly it's because of the recent big fall in prices. Fur dealers say that the average price decline was not fifty per cent, as the newspapers said, but actually from fifteen to twenty per cent. Even so, that's an attraction which may not last long. One expert forecasts that prices next fall, the time of year when most fur coats are bought, will be less than a year earlier but not as low as today.

Fur production in Canada in recent years has piled up into a huge industry, amounting to more than $33 million annually. About a third of the pelts are raised commercially. Some come from extensive ranches, some from a dozen or so pens in the backyard, some from marsh tracts where the muskrats are fenced in.

From rabbits in hutches to high-priced platinum foxes, the harvest of pelts is swinging away from traplines. As the frontier is pushed back, fur farming comes into greater prominence.

"But which are better, wild furs or ranch-raised ones?" comes the burning question.

There is no snap answer. Any reply is bound to be surrounded with qualifying phrases. The best of wild pelts command the highest prices, in their class. But for over-all averages, the ranch-bred pelts bring a far higher proportion of the annual income than their numbers would suggest. All ranch-raised furs, of course, come from wild progenitors, but selective line-breeding has produced unusual varieties never found in the wild.

Fur farming is distributed throughout every province of the Dominion, Quebec and Ontario producing the greatest numbers. Fox-farming still tops the ranks of ranch-bred animals.

Mink rank second largest in the field, and gross the largest returns, fetching fantastic prices at times. While wild Labrador mink still holds a high price in the fur markets of the world, the standard dark mink of the ranches holds a more secure position.

Some creatures of the wild do not take readily to ranch life. A large fur ranch near Winnipeg carries on experiments with lynx, fisher, marten, etc. Trapping resulted in great depletion of the marten, but they have now been persuaded to breed in captivity.

FISHER, too, have staged a comeback. These animals, never numerous at any time, have been completely eliminated in many parts of Canada. Pioneers undertook to breed them in captivity, and the farming of fisher is now on a solid basis. These luxurious pelts, much like a large mink, have fetched $300 each at times.

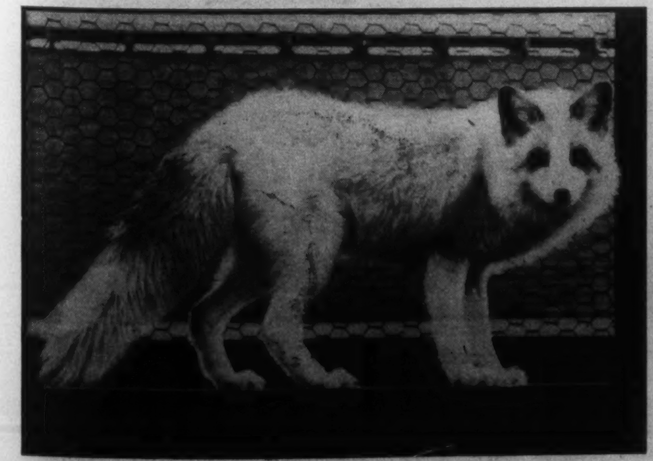
Other animals it simply isn't practicable to try to raise in captivity. Although some fur farms raise raccoons, the majority will have none of them because they eat too much. The same is true of squirrels.

Muskrats have to take care of their own feeding problems for the most part. Ranchers fence in tracts of marsh and each spring take the surplus animals.

Previous to the war, the London market took some 80 per cent of Canada's total harvest of peltry. Britain's austerity program, which was so necessary, reduced that proportion drastically. Today the United States is Canada's largest customer, and her exacting demands have been effective in raising the quality of pelts shipped out of this country.

The high-priced Chinchilla is now being ranched extensively but there are not yet enough for a pelt market.

The black cross or Koh-i-nur mink is extremely handsome besides fetching a very high price in world markets.



New mutations (freaks which will reproduce), such as this platimum silver, help maintain popularity of fox.

This first lynx baby bred in captivity, as far as is known, may be the start of another ranching dynasty.

Successful fisher breeding has been achieved after years of research. This shiny brown animal is swift and fearless, with a very short temper.

Muskrat rancher shows how rats are taken in live-trap. Marsh should be stocked with bulrushes, the roots being muskrats' favorite diet.

DOMINION
EXPERIMENTAL FOX RANCH

Dominion Experimental Fox Ranch at Summerside, P.E.I., serves as a clinic and information headquarters for fox ranchers across Canada.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Taxes Cannot Be Blamed Entirely for Youth Migration to U.S.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE CLOSE proximity to a friendly and highly developed industrial nation is the lure for young white-collar men and not the high income taxes of Canada (P.M. Richards' "Taxes Drive Canadians to U.S.," S. N., Feb. 8). There has always been movement across the border. Canada's west has many farmers from the U.S., although probably not the white-collar sort. Our northern mining and lumber industries also have many Americans who still retain a thrill for frontier life. Would it be possible that since young white-collar men are three or four generations removed from pioneer stock, they have become soft in search of something that suits their tastes better than opportunities requiring more vigorous effort?

Comparisons of income taxes on a $3000 salary in Canada and the U.S. are misleading; as to salaries under that amount Canada's position is quite favorable. Mention should have been made of the U.S.'s additional social security taxes and a general higher cost of living. Again, if this $3000 young man should save and invest in U.S. securities and be fortunate to make a profit by re-sale, he pays a capital gains tax. This country should be giving serious consideration to this field of wealth for tax purposes.

While income and corporation taxes may be high at present, it was by such methods that we were able to pay half the cost of a very expensive war. The result: our per capita national debt is less than the U.S. debt; it was the reverse situation when World War II started.

But Canada's present national income is such that after paying these so-called high taxes people have more left than at any time in history, as shown by the increase in bank deposits both by number of deposits and amounts. 97 per cent of our national borrowings are held at home. There has been a vast increase in investment in life assurance; foreign investments place Canada among the most prosperous nations in the world today. Let us pay our debts while money is flowing easily. Income and other taxes should be high enough to retire a sizable portion of our national debt. Let us behave as a thrifty farmer who pays his debts while prices and crops are good.

Cainsville, R.R. 1, *Ont.* GEO. E. WOOD

Why We Strive

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial "Primer Lesson No. 1" (S.N., Feb. 15) seeks to show that incentive to work and risk is necessarily weakened when taxes are paid, and your argument implies that the satisfactions for which we strive result only from purchasing power. But there are other sources of incentive and satisfaction: liking for one's work, pride in accomplishment, *esprit de corps*, high adventure, humanitarianism, religious conviction, curiosity, etc. Surely you are unjust to many skilled craftsmen, professional workers, business people, parents, students, research workers, service clubmen, and to yourself when you accuse humanity of such gross materialism.

Weston, Ont. R. E. WHITING

Indian Problem

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THANK you for Willson Woodside's article on India (S.N., Feb. 1). In these days of misunderstanding it is indeed refreshing to have the problems involved presented so clearly and comprehensively. Only by careful reading can Canadians get some idea of the difficulties and the efforts of the British Government to get over them. But there are two small points which one might question.

First, I doubt if "the Moslem world feels it was the British who tore the rule of India from the Moguls." The Mogul Empire was in the final stages of decay when they took over the person of the Emperor in 1803. Clive had won a bloodless victory at Plassey in 1757 certainly but the Mahrattas had been wresting away Mogul power for a hundred years. Had they won the battle of Panipat in 1761 (the last bit of Mogul history) a Mahratta empire would have been formed and the subsequent story different.

Also, Indian states have their own troops, loyal to Britain in war as well as in their treaties and recent Council of Princes and will not give up their rights easily, but economics must come into their attitude.

It is a bloody history. Let us hope that there will be a peaceful settlement.

Duncan, B.C. MAJOR J. H. G. PALMER

Why D. P. Figures Vary

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

READER W. S. Lighthall was good enough to provide certain statistics (S.N., Feb. 15) as a corrective for an error of mine in a recent article (S.N. Feb. 1). In further clarification of the question I'd like to offer some figures provided by the United Jewish Appeal, the major fund-raising body of the American Jewish community, in a recent report, "What Are the Facts?"

"The Jewish survivors were... the remnants of savage Nazi persecution which brought about the death of six million of their kin. It (the Joint Distribution Committee — the relief agency operating in aid of European Jews) must serve the bulk of the 1,500,000 Jews today in Europe (outside the Soviet Union) and additional thousands of distressed Jews in North Africa, Aden, Shanghai and other areas. In December, 1945, there were some 85,000 Jewish D.P.'s in the American Zone of Occupation. By December, 1946, this number increased to some 250,000 as follows: 150,000 in the American Zone of Occupation in Germany; 40,000 in the American Zone of Occupation in Austria; 30,000 in the British Zone of Occupation in Germany; 30,000 others scattered in Czechoslovakia, Italy, etc."

The report also indicates why the number of Jews in a country may change suddenly, as in the case of Poland: "Poland, pre-war home of 3,250,000 Jews, entered 1946 with a nucleus of 85,000 survivors whose ranks were simultaneously swelled and depleted by the return of some 140,000 Polish Jews from the Soviet Union, and by the panicky flight of about 100,000 out of Poland into Western lands." (The result of anti-Semitic pogroms such as that at Kielce on July 4, 1946.)

The report also states: "In 1946, some 45,000 Jews were moved to permanent homes: some 26,000 of them to Palestine; 15,000 or more to the U.S.; and the balance to other countries. This represents 10 per cent of the number that the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry said in May, 1946, must be moved out of Europe because Europe does not want them or because they cannot remain in Europe."

These statistics, provided by a reputable agency which is in very close touch with the problem, I believe to be reliable.

Winnipeg, Man. ALBERT A. SHEA

None Under 30 Need Apply

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

TANNIS Lee's article on women and jobs (S.N., Feb. 15) merits comment. Employers of women for office duties who ignore the "over 30" woman in favor of the younger set are sacrificing much in efficiency. Other than strictly juniors or beginners, I employ no woman under 30. A recent employee, when interviewed, gave her age as 31. I cruelly asked, "When?" She feared to say she was 38. My present secretary commenced duties with me five years ago at $15 per week. She now draws $50 and is 48 years of age. She had been *giving* her services three days weekly as a stenographer to an international charitable organization. When they needed a full time worker she was refused the job because of her age.

In addition to supervising the staff she meets the public, principally men, who instinctively treat her as a business equal. She is neither a painted doll nor beautiful, nor a wash-room lizard. Her hair is grey and she is damnably efficient.

Toronto, Ont. EMPLOYER

Fields of Taxation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE YOUR editorial "Mr. Bracken's Hand" (S.N., Feb. 8), apparently the Fathers of Confederation foresaw that the time might come when adequate protection of the people of Canada, however ruthless, primarily for the purposes of defense against aggression, would oblige the Dominion to levy taxes of unrestricted character upon the property of Canadians. Such a possibility can hardly be evaded, however sanguine we may be of efficacy for peace of the U.N. If this postulate be taken for granted, the continuing desirability of taxation upon gasoline, for example, and the control of its distribution by the Dominion must be conceded.

Settlement of the controversy as to distribution of fields of taxation, as between the Dominion and the Provinces, should for immediate and future ends be effected by reference to the Exchequer Court of the issues involved. All monetary claims against the Crown must be made in this court. If any province is not satisfied with its judgment, it can appeal to the Supreme Court. Is it not time that politics gave way to justice?

Toronto, Ont. ROSCOE R. MILLER

Further Foolishness

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WE ARE urged to "protect" the Alaska Highway from being used as a route of attack from Russia's nearest frontier? What price Freedom from Fear? It is foolish to allow war talk to be spread, as some influential newspapers are doing, without vigorous protest. It may be exasperating to note the aggressive and un-cooperative manners of the Soviet's U.N. members. But do they represent Russian public opinion any better than our North American war-mongers represent Canadian or U. S. opinion?

Grenfell, Sask. JOHN HUBBARD

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established Dec., 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL
Editor-in-Chief

P. M. RICHARDS, Managing Editor and Financial Editor
JOHN H. YOCOM, Associate Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
WILFRID EGGLESTON, Ottawa Editor
JAY MILLER, Washington Editor
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor
HERBERT McMANUS, Book and Travel Editor
MARY LOWREY ROSS, Film Editor
PHYLLIS ARCHER, Picture Editor
PAUL DUVAL, Art Editor
JANET MARCH, Food Editor
JOHN M. GRANT, Mining Editor
GEORGE GILBERT, Insurance Editor
JOHN L. MARSTON, London Financial Correspondent
HAZEL G. WATSON, Editorial Secretary
C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of British Empire $3.00 a year; $5.00 for two years; $7.00 for three years. All other countries, $1.00 for each year to be added to these prices. Newsstand price 10c a copy.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable and undesirable.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL .... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER .... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK .... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - Circulation Director

Vol. 62, No. 26 Whole No. 2815

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

DEPUTIES of the Big Four in London were obliged to continue working on proposed peace treaties in darkness during the recent electricity blackout, but it is believed they were not very much inconvenienced by the additional obscurity.

•

A current science magazine article states that man's face is two inches longer than it used to be. This is something else we can blame on income tax.

•

The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, in a plan to up-grade army cooks, has established a cookery training school at Camp Borden. From comments overheard in the rank and file, it is expected that army cooks will continue to dish out a raw deal, but that it may have a college education.

•

The U.S.S.R. Institute of Bee Culture is sending bees to Australia for pollinating purposes in colder districts. Our Australian friends are probably hoping that the consignment will not include those Russian varieties customarily carried in bonnets.

•

Why Men Leave Home?

Two explorations and seventeen whaling expeditions with personnel of 15,000 men are now reported in the Antarctic regions. It may not be entirely a coincidence that these are taking place just as the annual spring-cleaning drive is threatening at home.

•

A Canadian dentist, speaking at Chicago before a meeting of professional colleagues, declared that he disliked going to fellow dentists for treatment because "they are inconsiderate devils and won't let you spit as often as you like." Personally, we would like to know why we are expected to carry on a bright conversation with a mouth full of fingers, a piece of cotton batting under the tongue, and a shovel-load of modelling clay thrust half-way down the throat.

•

A newspaper reports that nude studies at the recent exhibition held by amateur artists of the New York Bar Association were looked upon with considerable disfavor by many senior members. It is an old tradition of this distinguished profession that only clients are admissible socially without a shirt on the back.

•

Take My Seat!

A Detroit judge ruled that it was not a crime for a lady to carry a six-foot-long snake around with her, which she claimed helped her to get a seat on the streetcar. But who'll drive the streetcar?

•

"To conserve the soil," writes an agriculturist, "the prairie farmer must plant satisfactory wind breaks." After looking over the illustrations in the new seed catalogue, we have an idea that the latest things in cabbages would be most effective for this purpose.

•

The statement of an official of the National Research Council that atomic energy will be used to power rockets to the moon is reassuring news for those who advocate that it should only be applied to some uplifting purpose.

•

A columnist in a business journal:

> "To become a public speaker,
> it is first necessary to have
> something to say."

With more experience, of course, this idea can be dropped.

•

Our niece Ettie thinks the suggestion of a Toronto paper that straphangers in streetcars should travel at reduced rates, might at least have the effect of encouraging men to stand up for their rights in the presence of a lady.

—Photo by Karsh

Miss Constance Hayward, permanent Secretary of the Canadian National Committee on Refugees, is now in Germany making an inspection of the Displaced Persons' camps in that country, and will report to the committee and address a number of meetings in different cities on her return next month. She is a well-known speaker on refugee and United Nations problems, having addressed Canadian Clubs and other organizations all over Canada. The Committee is seeking to have the category of "relatives of persons now in Canada" broadened for entry permits.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

producing these goods; it depends on the willingness of the creditor to accept payment in something other than that of which the creditor has a monopoly. But if the great creditor nation is unwilling to accept payment in things which the debtor can offer in payment, then the great creditor nation will ultimately be unable to sell any of its own produce to its ruined debtors. And in spite of the fact that export trade is relatively a small part of that nation's total business, the destruction of that small part will ultimately, as in the early 'thirties, spread ruin in the creditor nation itself.

Succession Duties

WE HAVE long thought that it should be possible for the Dominion Government to withdraw, whether by agreement or by constitutional amendment does not greatly matter, from the field of certain special forms of direct taxation such as the amusement tax and the gasoline tax. There is absolutely nothing about these taxes to give them a national character, and whatever relation they have with any form of governmental expenditure is with the local rather than the national authorities.

The province of Quebec, however, seems to attach a similar provincial character to the Succession Duties, about which our own feelings are entirely different. It is true that the principles of inheritance law are special in the province of Quebec, but we find it difficult to believe, as Mr. Duplessis's rather argumentative Bill sets forth, that any federal law dealing merely with taxation can be incompatible with provincial statutes dealing merely with the transfer of property at death. The two things are completely distinct, and the inheritance laws of Quebec existed long before there was any idea that inheritance should be made an object of taxation.

WAKENING

THE swallow with the sun on restless wing,
The daffodil that mirrors only light,
The wide cool sky, the fresh rain-scented wind,
All tell of beauty and renewed delight.

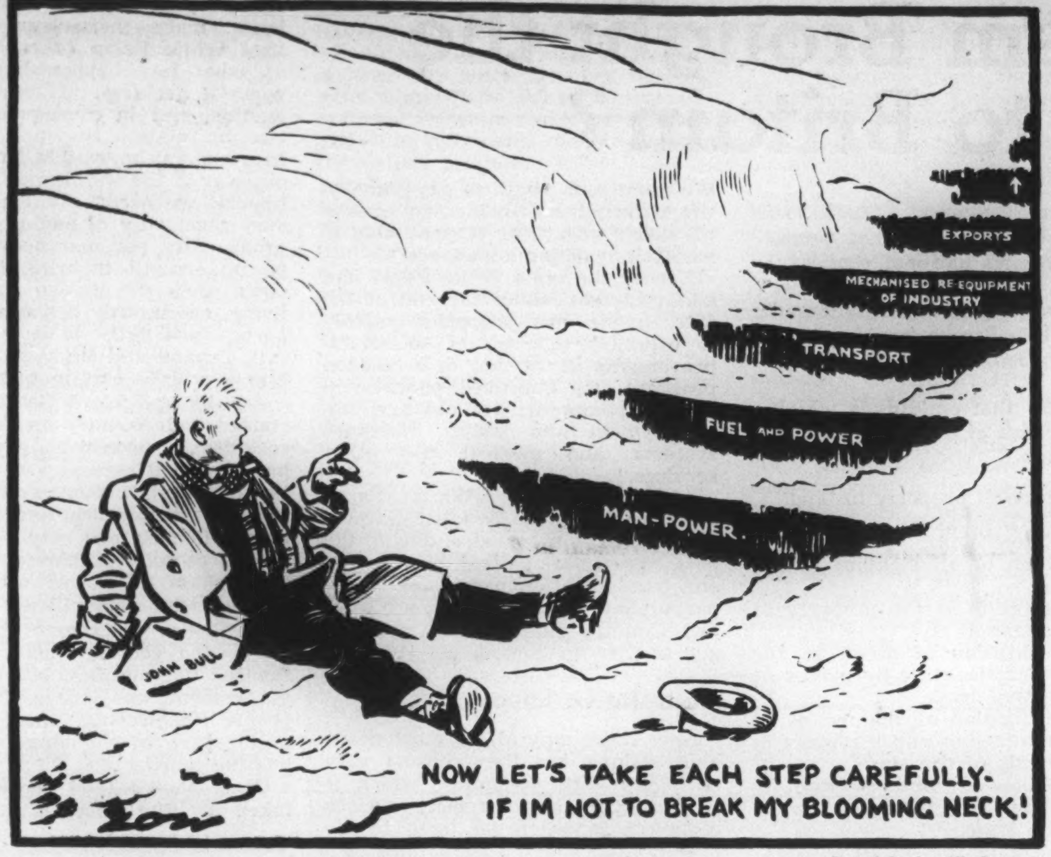
So with this springtime I would waken too,
And all my most beloved dreams set free,
That in the hope and gladness of the world
They might, reborn and radiant, return to me.

CONSTANCE BARBOUR

The objection to provincial taxation of inheritances is twofold. In the first place it gives an undue advantage in regard to sources of revenue to those provinces which are favored as the sites of corporation head offices, for transfer of shares must be effected at such offices, and therefore subject to taxation by that province, even if the testator, the legatee and a large part of the real property are all situated in another province. In the second place, in the absence of agreements providing against double taxation, the same legacy may be taxed in both provinces. Both these objections are obviated when the taxing authority is the Dominion.

Look Out for Squalls

IF THOSE members of the great labor unions, and especially those of the C.I.O. persuasion, who do not desire a revolutionary change in the economico-political structure of this country are not soon awakened from their slumbers and made aware of the direction in which they are being led, they will find that the existing system has ceased to be able to provide them with either occupation or income. The existing system can only function with an adequate amount of incentive provided for both capital and labor; if that incentive is not available for capital there will be no new capital, and without new capital the system cannot continue.


EXPORTS
MECHANISED RE-EQUIPMENT OF INDUSTRY
TRANSPORT
FUEL AND POWER
MAN-POWER.
JOHN BULL
NOW LET'S TAKE EACH STEP CAREFULLY-
IF IM NOT TO BREAK MY BLOOMING NECK!

Copyright in All Countries

We expect to hear "profits" denounced by professional Socialists, and by those somewhat impractical people who think that the present system can still go on in spite of capital being left without any compensation for its use and its risk. But when an entire school of labor leaders adopts as its slogan the cry of "higher wages and no higher prices," without admitting that its object is the destruction of the existing system, and supports its demand by pointing to recent profit showings which are entirely the result of war or postwar conditions (and have already been pared down to a small fraction of their original sum by the excess profits tax), we can only assume that it is either dishonest or economically illiterate. Both conditions are equally dangerous to the community.

This school of labor leaders professes to be animated by a deep concern for the distribution to the "workers" of a sufficient share of the national income to ensure that there will be "purchasing power" to consume all the goods that are produced. The idea that any part of the national income which does not find its way into the pockets of the workers has no value as purchasing power is entirely without foundation. The only difference in respect of purchasing power between that part of the national income (in cash) which goes to the workers and that part which goes to other participants in the business of production is that the workers "consume" a vastly larger proportion of what they get and the other classes "save" a vastly larger proportion than the workers save.

The maintenance and increase of the capital fund of the community is an essential part of the economic process, so long as that process is carried on in the main by private enterprise and not by the state; and it is performed to only a negligible extent by the wage-earning class and almost entirely by the other classes. The seizure by the wage-earning class of too large a share of the total produce has, broadly speaking, only two results: one that of increasing the consumption of that class, and two that of decreasing the amount of work performed and consequently the total production of the community. It adds nothing to the supply of new capital proceeding from the wage-earning class, and it heavily reduces the amount which can be obtained from the other classes—whose disposition to save has already been cut down by the seizure of so large a part of their income by the state in taxes.

A shortage of new capital means a shortage of demand for the products of the capital-goods industries, which means unemployment in those industries. No amount of money in the hands of the workers will create savings where there are none, nor create a demand for issues of new capital if the workers are going to appropriate all the profits which that new capital may earn. If the trade unions are going to take the profit out of business they will soon find that there is no business left. To those of their members who want all business to be operated by the state, that prospect has no terrors.

Let's Be Reciprocal

THE Quebec Government proposes, according to a Bill which it has introduced into the Legislature, to require a sort of naturalization process for Canadians from other provinces before they shall be admitted to effective citizenship in that province. It will not question their right to obtain such naturalization after a sufficient period of time, but it will compel them to wait for five years after their settlement in Quebec before it will admit them to the registration lists for voting purposes—after which it may of course be several years before they will have a chance of actually voting.

If a Canadian citizen, born in Saskatchewan, is not good enough to vote in Quebec until he has had five years to acquire the mentality of his new province, we can see no logical reason why a Canadian citizen born in Quebec should not have to undergo the same probation when he moves to Saskatchewan. We therefore suggest that if this legislation is not withdrawn—which we have hopes that it may be on more mature consideration,—the other provinces of Canada should modify their electoral laws in such a way as to provide that Canadians taking up domicile and coming from a province which exacts more than the customary year of residence before admission to the voters' lists shall be required to wait for the same length of time as is required in the province from which they come.

Province and Radio

IT IS not difficult to understand the annoyance of Premier Douglas of Saskatchewan on finding that a radio station which he was seeking to acquire as the property of his province has been transferred to the owners of a local newspaper which is not sympathetic to the C.C.F. party. Nevertheless it is important that the public should be aware of what is involved.

The decision that licences should not be granted to the Crown in the right of a province was not made by the C.B.C. It was made by the Dominion Government. That Government has not given, and does not have to give, the reasons for it, but it is not difficult to imagine the considerations that must have influenced it. All radio stations hold their licences subject to very exacting conditions of behavior imposed and enforced by the C.B.C. in virtue of powers conferred upon it by the Dominion Government; the C.B.C. does not grant or withdraw the licences, but it recommends to the Department of Transport, and in practice its recommendations are followed. There is quite enough room for dispute about these conditions when the licence-holder is an ordinary person or corporation, but if the licence-holder were the Crown in the right of a province the prospects of dispute, and the likelihood of the dispute becoming dangerous to national unity, would be vastly enhanced. The question of the socialistic character of the Saskatchewan Government does not enter into the matter at all; there is just as much prospect of difficulty arising out of provincial ownership of radio stations in Alberta and Quebec.

Mr. Douglas objects also to the transfer of this licence to the owners of a newspaper. It is an accepted principle, endorsed by various Parliamentary Committees on Broadcasting, that the common ownership of radio stations and newspapers is not to be encouraged; but there is no absolute rule against it, for the excellent reason that there are many cases of newspaper ownership of radio stations which began in the early days of radio, before strict control had been instituted and before the dangers of monopoly in the field of communications had been apprehended. Nobody is prepared to go the length of expropriating these newspaper-owned stations, but new licences are not granted to applicants who are known to have newspaper connections.

The transfer of old licences presents a problem of great difficulty. Generally speaking there is a desire not to transfer them to owners connected with newspapers; but there is also a desire not to impose too great hardship on old owners who wish to withdraw from the business, and in many communities the only available purchaser (of the station, not the licence, which is not saleable) is the local newspaper. In these conditions the transfer is usually authorized. That the new owner in these cases is seldom a supporter of the C.C.F. is Mr. Douglas's misfortune—in so far as it is not a natural and inevitable result of the policies of his party.

If Mr. Douglas had followers in Saskatchewan who, as private individuals and without using the credit and the sovereign powers of the province, were willing to acquire and operate a radio station, there could be no possible objection to their doing so. They would not, and neither would the province if it had been permitted to acquire a station, have the right to use it for the special advantage of the C.C.F. party, for the regulations prohibit any such partisan operation—to the great benefit of the C.C.F., which thus shares all the radio privileges granted to the other parties in spite of the fact that there are probably not one per cent of station owners who have any sympathy for its policies.

The Dominions Count

A NOTABLE service to Canadian students of international relations has been rendered by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in the publication of Gwendolen Carter's "The British Commonwealth and International Security" (Ryerson, $4), which is in effect a history of the efforts for the establishment and maintenance of peace between the end of the First World War and the outbreak of the Second, written with special attention to the participation of the Dominions. The attitudes and activities of the Dominions cannot be understood without a general narrative of the attitudes and activities of the greater countries, and this Miss Carter has provided on a fairly generous scale; but the distinguishing feature of her work is the attention paid to the official correspondence, personal diaries and newspaper utterances of all the Dominions as they relate to the diplomatic field.

The two great moments so far as Canada is concerned are of course the abandonment of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and the repudiation of the Riddell initiative on oil sanctions against Italy. It is most valuable to have all the salient information on these events in a single volume, but there is much interesting detail concerning many other episodes of those fateful years. Canadians who are tempted to feel an excess of sympathy for Italy at the present moment would do well to read all of the forty or more pages in which the behavior of that nation crops up. There is not much danger of excess of sympathy for Germany as a national entity, whatever we may feel about the German people; but Italy has capitalized so dexterously on the asset of her last-minute revolt against the Fascist regime that it is well to be reminded of the continuously infamous character of her behavior towards France which culminated in the jackal-like attack on a country already reeling under the blows of Germany.

There is only one partial excuse for Italy's policies in this period, and this is supplied by what is perhaps the third important intervention of Canada—first in point of time,—our leadership in the flat refusal to accept any League control of the supply of raw materials. Miss Carter justifies this leadership on excellent technical grounds; but it is difficult to resist the conviction that a less nationalistic attitude at that time might have had very far-reaching and desirable results.

DISGRUNTLED POET

COAEVAL kids, who gambolled at my side,
Now frequently are moved to Point With
Pride,
Saying, "I knew him when—"
Yet they refuse mine ego to anoint.
Their mothers taught them it was *rude* to
point
At—famous men.

J. E. M.

Has Socialism Brought the Police State to Britain?

By STUART ARMOUR

In two recently-issued White Papers the British government has courageously made clear the desperate plight of Britain's national economy. Both of these history-making documents have been used by the Labor cabinet as the basis for fervent appeals to the working force for increased individual productivity. The second of the White Papers frankly states that unless this can be accomplished, the very foundations of national life are threatened.

In the following article Mr. Armour indicates that conditions which inspired the White Papers are the cumulative result of Britain's swing to socialism which started some thirty-five years ago.

WHEN the author of Rule Britannia boasted more than two centuries ago that Britons "never shall be slaves," he reckoned without the baleful effects of Socialism, plus two world wars.

Since they had not yet been born, he was spared the knowledge of what would be done to the Mother of Freedom by the well-intentioned efforts of Robert Owen, the Fabian Society, Lloyd George, William Beveridge, Stafford Cripps, and a whole host of others. Strange as it may seem to us he had never even heard of those two towering influences upon modern socialist thought and practice—Karl Marx and John Maynard Keynes.

Little could the writer of such ringing words have imagined a Britain brought close to becoming a police state by an almost unconscious acceptance of Marxian ideas. It would have been equally hard for him to realize (as it obviously was to Lord Keynes himself) how close Britain might be brought to ruin through efforts to set up a planned economy.

The Communist Manifesto

Lest eyebrows be raised at the suggestion that Britain has accepted the teachings of Karl Marx, let me call to witness the Communist Manifesto itself. That document, which will be one hundred years old in 1948, laid down achievement of the following as the necessary preliminary to the overthrow of Capitalism and the liquidation of the bourgeoisie or Middle class:

1. Abolition of property in land.
2. A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.
3. Abolition of all right of inheritance.
4. Confiscation of the property of all emigrants.
5. Centralization of credit in the hands of the state by means of a national bank.
6. Centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the state.
7. Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the state.
8. Equal obligation of all to work.
9. Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries (a foreshadowing of the modern chemurgy).
10. Gradual abolition of the distinction between town and country.
11. Free education for all children in public schools.

Might not that list pretty generally represent what has already been accomplished in Britain? Observe, too, how far we ourselves have gone in setting up the conditions which Marx said were a necessary prelude to Communism.

Lest there be scepticism as to how far Marxian Socialism and the planned economy adumbrated by Lord Keynes have together affected the position of Britain, let us turn to two recent British White Papers. The first and most important of these is a slim publication bearing the innocuous title: "Statement on the Economic Considerations Affecting Relations Between Employers and Workers." Never was British courage, as well as the British genius for understatement, better exemplified than in this portentous document.

"Extremely Serious"

The first paragraph flies in the face of fifty years or more of British socialist teaching by calling for increased productivity per man-hour. The second starts with these sombre words: "The position of Great Britain is extremely serious." The second White Paper drives home this thought by saying: "Unless there is more output per man-hour, we may never restore the foundation of our national life."

Only when one realizes the innate conservatism of British official pronouncements does the full force of those words become apparent. That they were penned as a result of joint meetings between representatives of the British Employers Confederation and the powerful Trades Union Congress (at which the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade and the Minister of Labor were also present) gives them an unrivalled authority. Perhaps history will come to regard these White Papers as the most courageous pronouncements since the "blood, sweat, toil and tears" speech of Winston Churchill.

Why Britain's position is serious, and likely to remain so, is pointed out in the first White Paper in these words: "This country is still running into debt abroad. Each month our balance of overseas payments is still unfavorable. We must, and indeed very quickly, begin to maintain and seek to improve our standards of living entirely by our own efforts. We cannot continue indefinitely to meet our deficits by external credits. We must soon begin to pay some of the external borrowings by means of which we are at present able to maintain existing standards."

Earlier the same White Paper had admitted that "Since the end of the war Britain has proceeded rapidly to establish schemes of social improvements in the way of a housing program, an improved educational system, comprehensive old age, unemployment and health insurance systems, and medical and other services."

Although neither White Paper mentions them, the Socialist Government of Britain has also, during the past year, nationalized coal mines and transportation, and it has before parliament a revolutionary Town and Country Planning act, and an act further to control all industry.

Cumulative Effect

Now these may all be most desirable actions, but they consort very strangely with a country which is palpably in the extremely serious economic condition set forth in the new White Papers. Such actions can, in fact, only be rationalized when it is remembered that once a country starts on the road toward Socialism, it cannot turn back. What Britain is experiencing today is the cumulative effect of a whole series of actions which started with the enactment some thirty-five years ago of the first part of the Asquith-Lloyd George social security program.

Ignoring the fact that a country tied to world markets cannot afford Socialism, Britain went ahead and enacted unemployment insurance and other apparently desirable and innocuous socialistic measures. Her present troubles can largely be traced back to those fatal days. For one concession to socialistic doctrine means inevitably that others will be demanded either by public opinion or through the pressure of events. Thus, the benefits under a social security program must inevitably be augmented; for the costs of social security must eventually raise prices, and price increases themselves argue the need for more generous treatment of old-age pensioners and the recipients of unemployment insurance. We ourselves have lately seen a new demand by the C.C.F. for non-contributory old age pensions for all Canadians over the age of 65 (without means test); a piece of Socialism which it is estimated will cost us at least $500 million a year.

Inevitably, sooner or later, the increased costs imposed by social legislation make themselves felt. The first White Paper takes cognizance of what has happened in Britain when it declares: "If costs of production, and in consequence prices, rise in relation to world prices, it may make it impossible for us to pay our way in the world and buy all the imports we need." Which is only a very quiet way of saying if British productivity per man-hour does not go up enough to bring her prices down, then the British standard of living, enormously dependent on imports, must fall. If it is going to fall, Canada and other primary producers will be certain to suffer.

Asquith and Lloyd George, having started their country on the road to socialism, successive governments have found it necessary or expedient to carry Britain farther and farther along a road which has led (quite unintentionally one may be sure) to almost complete achievement of the first phase objectives set forth in the Communist Manifesto.

No British government, in the past third of a century, has consciously favored Communism, but no British government, nor indeed, the British people themselves, can escape a large share of the blame for what has happened.

Once the fateful decision was taken by the Liberals to embark upon a program of Socialism, then the evolution of monetary policies to make possible its continuation became an absolute necessity. If Britain was going to impose the costs of social security upon the economy there would obviously be required, sooner or later, a doctrine making deficit financing seem respectable, and even desirable.

Lord Keynes

The attack upon economic orthodoxy was carried on by a number of lesser lights, but only became really successful with the promulgation of the various, and often changing economic theories of John Maynard Keynes.

With his rise to great influence, all the previous monkeying with the economy became invested with an aura far exceeding mere respectability. Furthermore, the Keynesian plans for the future made those of the past seem picayune indeed.

That brilliant but frequently superficial man—who so often committed the economic error of disregarding the long-run effects of his theories—almost succeeded in elevating economic planning into a religion. To be a Keynesian meant that one spoke *ex cathedra*, with very nearly the infallibility of a high priest. Not to believe in economic planning of the

The Story of
THE ILIAD
by
E. T. Owen
Professor of Greek, University College,
University of Toronto

What makes the Iliad, just as it stands, a great poem? Professor Owen takes no part in the endless controversy over the origin, sources and authorship of what he terms "the master piece of masterpieces, the poem that first taught the world to tell a story greatly." Instead he concerns himself solely with the Iliad as a work of literary art. He seeks not to establish, but to account for, its artistic integrity.

Here is a book in which scholarship and wit go hand in hand. It is intended for the general reader as well as for the student of literature.

at all booksellers
$2.50

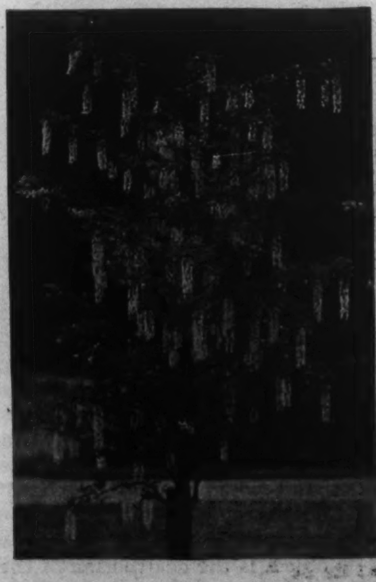
CLARKE, IRWIN

Consult an Expert!

THAT'S the wisest course when you want something done *right*. Groping and experimenting is costly. It pays to take advantage of the experience, the facilities and skill of the expert.

For close on to sixty years "Office Specialty" has kept apace of changing needs and produced the equipment for maintaining maximum office efficiency . . . an unbroken service without peer in Canada. Consult us when you have an office problem.

Makers for Over 58 Years
FILING SYSTEMS and OFFICE EQUIPMENT
THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. Co. LIMITED
Head Office and Factories—Newmarket, Ont.
Branches in Principal Canadian Cities



GARDEN MANUAL
AND CATALOGUE
EVERGREENS - SHRUBS
TREES - PERENNIALS
FREE ON REQUEST
The SHERIDAN NURSERIES *Limited*
HEAD OFFICE:
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5.
NURSERIES:
Sheridan and Clarkson, Ontario.
SALES STATIONS:
1186 Bay St., Toronto.
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson.
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.

Keynesian variety was to be guilty of something closely akin to treason.

In this atmosphere, talk of Full Employment sounded quite sensible, even though the best definitions of that supposedly ideal condition failed to explain what the phrase actually meant. The postwar objectives of all democratic governments were more or less explicitly stated to be a brave new world in which Full Employment would be assured by embracing Keynesian, or Neo-Keynesian, or (in North America) Hansenian-Keynesian economics.

Now come the White Papers to tell the world that the whole thing was a great mistake. They say quite simply and quietly that the answer to the British problem is first and last increased production. "Increased production is the thing which is needed more than anything else." That is the way the first White Paper puts it.

Putting the matter in even more simple language, the White Papers acknowledge that there is no substitute for hard work. A bitter statement for the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade and the Labor Minister of a Socialist government to have to assent to. For by their assent to it, these cabinet ministers say, in effect, that the policy of ca'canny, and the spreading of work by slowing down individual production—the mainstays of Labor Party doctrine for lo these many years—are both wrong. The first White Paper is, in fact, most explicit on this point, driving it home in these words: "We must remove the idea of spinning out production in order to avoid unemployment, or of restricting output in order to safeguard earnings."

Do not these words, set down in black and white by trades unionists as well as employers, indicate that fifty years of socialist teaching must go for naught if Britain is to be saved? Is this not, in return, merely another way of saying that socialism will not work in freedom?

Totalitarianism?

If this interpretation is correct, then do we not now add to the truth that democracy can only flourish under capitalism the further, and equally important, truth that socialism cannot work save under totalitarianism?

Should that new truth be widely accepted then the world may yet be saved much suffering. Canada is still one of those countries which have volition in such matters, and it is greatly to be hoped that Ottawa will see the light.

But can the truth be accepted in Britain itself? Is the Old Country now so far committed to socialism that she cannot avoid totalitarianism? Walter Lippman raised the question recently in warning his American fellowcountrymen that "the socialism which is now being put into effect in Britain will not, as some may vainly suppose, be replaced by a return to what we call free enterprise. In the condition of scarcity which will exist, *much more drastic government compulsion is sure to be necessary and will be applied.*" (our italics)

Indeed, the suggestion of compulsion has already been made by the Labor cabinet. For when the new White Paper was issued, it was announced from London that the Cabinet was giving most earnest consideration to the importation of foreign labor to do the sort of jobs which the London *Times* has recently described as "relatively unattractive or poorly paid." These jobs are in such industries as brick and tile-making, coal-mining, farming, primary textiles and foundry work; industries in which the White Paper says the shortage of workers is now of the order of 350,000.

Work Labor Shuns

These are the dirty industries which labor has shunned, especially since the coming of social security and the rise in the demands of government upon the labor force.

Against a shrinkage of some 657,000 in the number of employees in certain stated industries (including those listed above) in November, 1946, as compared with November, 1939, the White Paper shows that there has been an increase of 581,000 employed "in national and local government, national fire and police services, and in professional and personal services, entertainment and sport". A letter to the London *Times* of January 15, 1947, claims there are between 300,000 and 400,000 engaged in "the betting trade" in Britain. But this can probably be dismissed as a bit of hyperbole.

When it is remembered that the raising of the school-leaving age by one year has meant the loss this year of 370,000 potential workers, and that the armed forces numbered 1,510,000 in November, 1946, against only 489,000 in mid-1939, the labor shortage can more easily be appreciated.

This shortage has naturally caused more and more men to leave uncongenial work for easier and lighter tasks. But the dirty jobs must be done, if there are to be houses and clothes and fuel for light and heat and power. And done they will be; for there is no sense in crying out that they are rough and dirty jobs, for if they remain undone civilization itself will collapse.

The situation with which the United Kingdom is now confronted does, indeed, most seriously suggest that if the Labor Government is to maintain the pre-World War II British standard of living, there will have to be coercion of labor. (Let it be added that this has nothing to do with the shockingly bad weather with which Britain has lately been afflicted: it is a result of inherent and long-developing weaknesses in the British position.)

Failure to maintain a standard of living close to that envisaged by those who have been led to believe that government policies can ensure the maintenance of Full Employment, would inevitably lead to very grave social consequences. Hence the action of the Government in continuing its socialistic policies in the face of threatened economic disaster. Hence, too, what now appears to be an almost inevitable impulsion toward labor coercion on the part of the British Government.

If labor coercion should be resorted to in an effort to maintain the British standard of living, it may take the form of importing foreign labor, or of directing domestic labor into certain industries. The latter would be, in effect, the application in peacetime of conscription to the labor force; and it seems less likely to be employed than labor importation.

But whatever form the peacetime coercion of labor may take, it will surely see the first step taken toward the setting-up of a police state in the British Isles.

Indentured Labor

This is a terrible step to be forced upon the principal progenitor of capitalism and the centuries-old rallying-point of personal freedom. But how otherwise can men be forced to accept a condition of involuntary servitude? How else can the imported foreign laborer—who will inevitably be an indentured laborer, no matter what euphemism may be used to describe him—be made to remain in that condition of serfdom which the labor unions are certain to demand as the price of his admission into Britain?

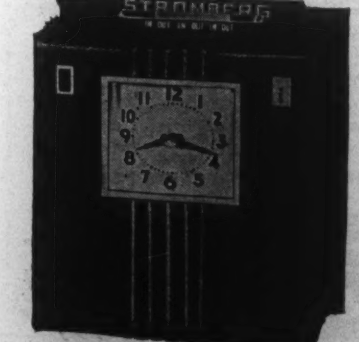
Those who know the London bobby, and his provincial counterpart, may smile indulgently at fears of an eventual Gestapo or N.K.V.D. in Britain. Nevertheless, it should never be for a moment forgotten that there is a well-recognized propensity for the exercise of regulatory power to become cumulative. What has started as a well-intentioned, and apparently innocuous application of government control, has all too often ended up in concentration camps, and conditions little short of slavery.

Britain herself is, in fact, now witnessing the cumulative ill effects of political actions which had their roots in the finest feelings of mankind. We may well wonder, then, whether her well-intentioned efforts to achieve by socialism a brave new world will not see the end of real freedom in the cradle of personal liberty.

Time and Performance
ARE WHAT YOU PAY FOR . . . AND THAT'S WHAT YOU GET WITH A
STROMBERG
TIME RECORDER

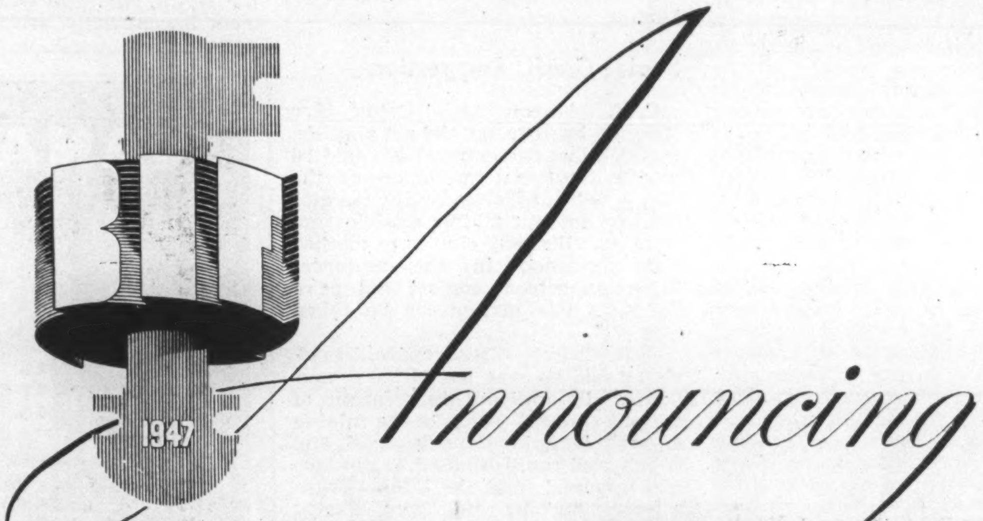
You'll welcome the money-saving efficiency of the Stromberg Time Recorder. These recorders print with the card face forward . . . that speeds up registering. The Model No. 15 Recorder illustrated here is only about one-fourth the size of other recorders. It is one-hand operated and fits the needs of small or large concerns.

BULLETINS ON REQUEST
Phone or write us today . . . we will be pleased to send you detailed data.



AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC
(CANADA) LIMITED
244 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO, ONT.
MONTREAL - OTTAWA - BROCKVILLE
HAMILTON - WINNIPEG - REGINA
EDMONTON - VANCOUVER

Hotel MORTON
VIRGINIA AVE, Near Beach
ATLANTIC CITY
Featuring modified American Plan
Write for complete rate schedule
BELL & COPE ... PHONE 4-5291



BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR
LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM, MAY 5th-16th, 1947

This is your first opportunity in seven years to see your old suppliers in Britain and to meet new ones.

Overseas Buyers are invited to Britain for the 1947 British Industries Fair. It will enable them to establish personal contact with the makers of the immense range of United Kingdom goods displayed in the London (Lighter Industries) and Birmingham (Hardware & Engineering) Sections of the Fair. The careful grouping of exhibits will assist buyers to compare the products of competing firms with a minimum of time, trouble and expense. Special arrangements to suit individual markets can be discussed and terms and conditions of business settled direct with the manufacturer, since only the actual producer or the sole selling agent may exhibit.

★ *For full details of the 1947 Fair apply to the nearest British Commercial Diplomatic Officer or Consular Officer, or the British Trade Commissioner in your area.*

BRITAIN PRODUCES THE GOODS

OTTAWA LETTER

Maritime Coal Issue: Part of the Big Subsidy-Control Question

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

NOTHING could illustrate the perplexities and contradictions of the post-war transition stage much better than the Commons debate on the Maritime coal strike held last week. In three hours the position of all the interested parties was at least looked at; some members had solutions to offer, either temporary or final. All of the solutions offered, it may be ventured, contained drawbacks to some element in the country; not one was acceptable all around. Indeed, the debate came to no conclusion at all, unless it was the decision of the Dominion Government to stand by with its conciliation facilities, but otherwise to allow the dispute to be settled by direct negotiation between men and management.

It is worth reviewing a few of the arguments and proposals as presented in turn. Clarence Gillis, C.C.F. member for Cape Breton South, who moved the adjournment of the House, made the following points: (a) the strike was a federal responsibility; (b) the Maritime miners are getting $2.50 a day less than coal miners in the west and even with the additional $1.40 will still be $1.10 behind; (c) all proposals now current are unacceptable either to one or other of parties; (d) the $1.40 a day will have to be provided by subsidy from the Dominion Government; (e) the price of coal cannot be increased because that will place the coal company in a more adverse situation; (f) many millions have been paid in subsidy on imports from the U.S. and additional millions in rail subsidy; (g) the Maritime coal industry is vital for war or possible war; (h) the industry needs heavy capital investment to get back on its feet and this will have to be provided by the federal government; and (i) the million dollars or so required for subsidizing the wage increase cannot be objected to seriously by members of the House.

Mr. Howe, as Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, provided a brief gloss on Mr. Gillis's statements. Subsidies to the Dominion Coal Company in 1946 amounted to $8,600,000 or roughly $1.60 per ton mined: the Gillis proposal would add, not another million, but another $5,500,000 to the above sum. He reminded the House that all members of the Carroll commission had recommended the ending of the production subsidies, either at once or gradually. When these were ended the increase in wages must come out of the price of coal. He thought the action of the miners in closing down the industry at this critical time, with fuel shortages all around the world, was "very badly advised."

Alistair Stewart (Winnipeg North) reminded the House that men do not go out on strike lightly or quickly but only as a "last desperate effort to get what they consider justice."

A. J. Brooks (Royal) wondered whether the high income tax was not a factor in reducing production; that reason had been advanced to him.

Social Credit Suggestion

C. E. Johnston (Social Credit, Bow River) alluded to, but did not amplify, the idea that the extra $1.40 could be paid without nationalization of the mines, without increasing the price of coal, or without taking subsidies out of taxes. His only clue as to method was contained in the sentence: "Through private control and price discounts this matter can be taken care of."

T. L. Church (Conservative, Broadview) said he was frankly a protectionist. By applying the principle of the old national policy to the mining of coal, he said, Canadian coal and Welsh coal could be used to displace coal imported from the U.S.. "There is no reason," he said, "why Alberta coal could not be supplied to the people of the central provinces."

Mr. Hansell said the crux of the question was "Where is the money to come from?" The Social Credit member for Macleod said he knew where, but he was sure the debate was not going to be opened up to give him the chance.

Mr. A. M. Nicholson (C.C.F., Mackenzie) said that Mr. Howe seemed to be worried about finding an extra $5,500,000 a year, "but I would remind the house that just two or three years ago the minister was able to find $5,500,000 a day with which to carry out a program he had been able to organize."

Stanley Knowles (C.C.F., Winnipeg North Centre) also deprecated the idea that the figure of five and a half millions extra in subsidies should be thrown out "to scare us away." The problem should be regarded as a national responsibility with which the government must deal without further delay."

So much for the debate, which Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Labor, concluded by reminding the House that wage control by the national government had been abandoned in December "largely, although not altogether, upon the advice of the labor organizations in this country."

Nothing New

The debate ended inconclusively, of course, and the government said nothing new, nor did it make a single new constructive suggestion. But in fairness it should be added that the advice of the several participants in the debate added up to very little, either; indeed, they largely cancelled out one another.

Look at them in the light of recent criticisms of Liberal policy. The government is being denounced, both from without and within, for its retention of wartime dictatorial controls, for its extravagant spending, for its maintenance of excessively high taxes, for its usurpation of provincial rights in a centralizing bureaucracy.

Here is a wage dispute, respecting a natural resource which is within the jurisdiction of the provincial government. In peace time, wage rates, social welfare and labor relations come within provincial rights under the B.N.A. Act. The Ottawa Government is constantly being berated for "invading" these fields. Yet when trouble breaks out, there is immediately an outcry for national assumption of the responsibility.

The national budget, say the critics, is topheavy and must be slashed. Yet in almost the same breath, the Government is asked to increase subsidies by $5,500,000 a year and supply the capital—quite beyond private means—to rehabilitate the Maritime coal industry. Rail subventions to bring Maritime and Alberta coal into Central Canada — a staggering item if earnestly attempted—are demanded.

Taxes are too high, and must come down. Yet proposals keep coming forward which will increase Ottawa expenditures.

(The income tax, indeed, it is suggested, is so high that miners work short weeks to avoid running into higher tax brackets. But increasing subsidies will tend to keep national taxes high, and an increase in miners' wages will, according to the same logic, still further increase absenteeism).

The fact is that there is a fundamental contradiction in the various lines of counsel being offered for the reformation of the Ottawa government's policy in this post-war era. The Government can divest itself of all its wartime powers, turn back all controls to private industry and the provinces, drastically reduce expenditures and slash taxes. But this policy has its price and its consequences. Every time a subsidy is cut, every time a control is surrendered, every time a civil servant is discharged or a government expenditure is ended, there are people who lose as well as people who gain. No government can go in two directions at once. Private industry, the provinces and the taxpayers can't at one and the same time demand the abdication of the national government, and the assumption of new and additional responsibilities and expenditures.

Wilfrid Eggleston, noted political reporter and Ottawa correspondent for Saturday Night. His book, "The Road to Nationhood", was published recently by the Oxford Univ. Press.

It's time for a dog-to-man talk

THERE'S nothing wrong with a dog's life as long as he stays well, but lately I've been feeling lower than a dachshund's knee. My difficulty is worms, and I need your help.

My pals tell me that the fast, reliable way to clean out those critters is to use Sergeant's SURE SHOT Capsules. They're thorough, safe—and sudden death for worms.

Puppy Capsules are specially made for worming pups and small dogs weighing less than 10 pounds. They are another of the 19 dependable dog care products made available by Sergeant's continuing clinical research.

• *Do you have a copy of Sergeant's new Dog Book? It's FREE, and full of good ideas on dog training and care. Get it at drug or pet stores, or write Sergeant's, Dept. 44-C, 165 Dufferin St., Toronto 2, Ont.*

Sergeant's
DOG CARE PRODUCTS

MACNAB
by
R. A. JEFFREY

"Excellent . . . factual history . . . an epic of pioneering in Ontario."
Ottawa Journal

Thirty-five Cents Postpaid

Order at Booksellers or direct from publishers.

THE MACNAB HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FOLEYET, ONTARIO

CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIES

... Depend on Dominion Bridge for Warehouse Steel

Railways, mines, pulp and paper operations . . . these and many other important industries have long been users of Dominion Bridge Warehouse Service.

Convenient local sources of supply for Canadian industry are provided by warehouses located at nine strategic centres from coast to coast. Even though certain sizes are at present in short supply, buyers are assured of prompt service at all Dominion Bridge Warehouses.

PRINCIPAL STOCKS
Plates . . . Sheets . . . Beams . . . Channels . . . Angles and other Structural Shapes . . . Hot Rolled Bars . . . Cold Drawn Bars . . . Bolts and Rivets.

OUR WESTERN BRANCHES STOCK:
All above items and—Reinforcing Bars and accessories . . . Boiler Tubes . . . Welding Rods . . . Alloy Steel.*

OTHER SPECIALIZED SUPPLIES FOR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

*Vancouver only.

WAREHOUSE DIVISION
DOMINION BRIDGE
COMPANY LIMITED

WAREHOUSES OF DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES ARE LOCATED AT AMHERST, N.S., MONTREAL, P.Q., OTTAWA, ONT., SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., TORONTO, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN., CALGARY, ALTA., EDMONTON, ALTA., AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman and Marshall Find Able Staff Work Key to Problems

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

GENERAL Marshall has brought to the State Department his famed flair for efficient staff work, and that agency, nerve center of American foreign policy, is at long last veering away from internecine troubles into a smooth running unit of government. The new Secretary of State won a secure place in history as U.S. Army Chief of Staff during the winning of World War II, but his talents are serving the nation in unifying the work of his new Department.

Although President Truman's military experiences were of the World War I vintage, he too has proven his ability to delegate his work to subordinates and to create White House staff work that would be the envy of any military man. It has taken a long time, but Mr. Truman now has the kind of organization in his own secretariat and in his cabinet relations that would satisfy the most exacting big business executive.

Where President Roosevelt delighted in pitting one aide against another, so that Administration affairs during his long regime were a matter of constant family bickering and conflicts between departmental prima donnas, Mr. Truman has succeeded in getting cabinet members and agency chiefs alike to *work for* him. The Democratic National Chairman was doing a chore for the boss when he "launched" the Truman 1948 candidacy for the presidency, but he was speaking the truth when he said that "the people of America have learned that Harry Truman wears well."

The man who, as head of the Truman War Contracts Investigating Committee, never had a minority report submitted, has demonstrated his ability to get things done in his own way. His method, however, has involved the use of "team play" and the key people in this teamwork are three young men. They have succeeded in keeping the President happy and at ease, no matter the turn of events, and in their hands largely rests his political future. At this writing, his star is possibly at its brightest.

Backing him up with team play are: John R. Steelman, age 47, the Assistant to the President; Clark Clifford, 40, Special Counsel; and Matt Connelly, 39, his Secretary. Like Mr. Truman, they are said to "have a flair for conciliation," and this quality has reduced U.S. government quarrelling to a new low.

When he first took office, Mr. Truman had on his desk a small sign reading, "The Buck Stops Here," and it was certainly true that he himself permitted it to stop spang on his own desk blotter. He learned the hard way that it is not humanly possible for one man to make all the decisions of the U.S. Presidency. Before the recent turn in his administrative fortunes, Mr. Truman had been the victim of a long succession of press and tactical blunders. The current joke was that Mr. Truman hardly ever got his foot out of his mouth.

Now, his young aides — and they have to be young to stand the grind —take much of the load from his shoulders. They consider problems within the administration by informal consultation and do the spade work so that the President is required to make as few final decisions as possible.

The Presidency is a human operation and as such is liable to slip a cog now and then. Recently General Flemming, controls chief, announced that rent ceilings would be lifted. Through lack of proper liaison the White House had not been cleared officially, and when Mr. Truman heard of it he promptly cancelled the order that was about to be issued. But he did not fire Flemming, who is one of the most useful men in government today.

Problem Analysis

As problems arise, the President selects one or several of his assistants to do the preliminary work. This, of course, involves comprehensive knowledge of Government and its people, and a flexible manner of operation. For example, problems of public relations go to able Charles G. Ross, press secretary. Fiscal issues might be assigned to the new Budget Director, James E. Webb. Semi-political problems with minority groups are the province of Administrative Assistants David K. Niles and George J. Schoeneman. Technical work in drafting legislation is handled by Charles J. Murphy, formerly of the Legislative Counsel Office, and Raymond R. Zimmerman looks after personnel and inter-agency matters.

On major issues, either Steelman or Clifford might arrange meetings with the Cabinet and agency chiefs. Through these discussions, all concerned should know what has led up to the final Presidential decision.

This procedure is a far cry from Rooseveltian days and the raft of White House advisers. Yet it is not as simple as in the times of Presidents Wilson or Coolidge who leaned on one or two principal aides.

Mr. Truman has been able to unload cabinet prima donnas, such as former Interior Secretary Ickes, Commerce Secretary Wallace, and Treasury Secretary Morgenthau. His own cabinet appointees and the holdovers from Roosevelt are more of the cooperative type.

By ironing out the bugs in his administrative machinery, Mr. Truman has succeeded in plugging the information "leaks" that have long plagued the White House. One noted keyhole reporter is said to have not had a scoop for several months. In Roosevelt days the cabinet members and agency chiefs regarded their leaks to columnists and reporters as an essential part of their press relations. Few had the much vaunted "passion for anonymity," that F.D.R. attributed to some of his White House assistants.

The President has been able to accomplish much through thorough cabinet discussion, both at the formal meetings in the Executive Offices cabinet room, and also at fortnightly luncheons in the residential part of the White House. Mr. Truman demands frank expressions of disagreement in private and many problems are thus resolved without public controversy.

Departmental Responsibility

The President has delegated authority to the cabinet members and to departmental executives, and they are expected to make decisions unless the problems involve some other agency. Mr. Truman learned not to bypass any department when he approved the Henry Wallace speech that got the Iowan a one-way ticket out of the cabinet.

Inter-cabinet or departmental feuds ended when Wallace and Ickes left the cabinet. Navy Secretary Forrestal is said to have lobbied against the armed services merger but he has swung around on this issue. Mr. Forrestal, incidentally, has proposed adoption of a more formal Presidential staff set-up, modelled on the British cabinet secretariat. It would involve a permanent career staff at the White House, to record cabinet decisions, advise officials and agencies concerned, and see to execution of decisions.

Men closest to Mr. Roosevelt were the late Louis Howe and the late Harry Hopkins, but their role was not identical to that of the Truman trio of top assistants. Other Roosevelt administrative headline winners were hardly of the self-effacing type upon which Mr. Truman relies. Readers will remember references to Hugh Johnson, Thomas G. Corcoran, Leon Henderson, Ben Cohen, Marriner Eccles, Samuel I. Rosenman, Bernard M. Baruch, William O. Douglas, Felix Frankfurter, Robert H. Jackson, Donald R. Richberg, Frances Perkins, Rexford G. Tugwell, Raymond Moley, Adolf Berle, Jr., Donald Nelson and Sumner Welles.

Mr. Truman, back in his Senate days was able to work with Republicans, and he has proven that he can still do it. He confers weekly with House Speaker Martin of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader Halleck of Indiana, and Senators Vandenberg of Michigan and Senator White of Maine.

This fact augurs well for enactment of some worthwhile legislation this year in such fields as labor, armed forces merger, and health.

Harry Truman has said that he is merely trying to be a good president. He has already made great headway toward that objective.

Manuscripts Wanted

Authors' Agents with excellent international affiliations wish to secure scripts of all types for placing at best possible prices with Canadian, American and European book and magazine publishers. Author's rights fully protected. Detailed criticism on request. No reading fees. We invite correspondence.

HEDGES, SOUTHAM & de MERIAN
Authors' Representatives
DOMINION SQUARE BLDG.
MONTREAL, P.Q.

HARDY PERENNIALS
for Canadian Homes

Hardy Plants for Canadian Homes 1947 McCONNELL NURSERY CO.

THRILL to their beauty year after year . . . every plant is developed for dependable blooming in CANADIAN gardens . . . to avoid disappointment in planning the foundation of your garden ORDER NOW.

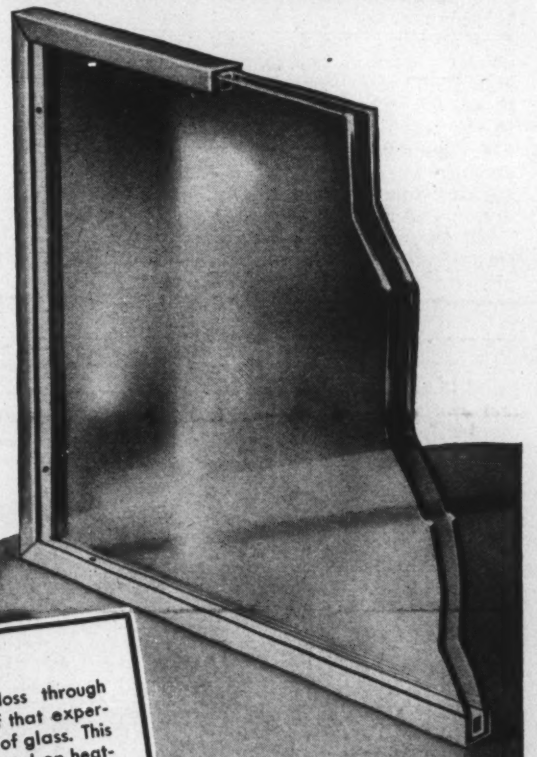
WE SAVE YOU MONEY

On over 1300 varieties of Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Fruit Trees, Hardy Perennials specially grown for the CANADIAN climate.

Established 1912
SHIP COAST TO COAST

56 Page ILLUSTRATED Catalogue FREE

The McCONNELL NURSERY CO PORT BURWELL ONTARIO



Questions and Answers about TWINDOW

The new hermetically sealed insulation unit by Hobbs

Q. What is TWINDOW?

A. Twindow is the newest development in insulating windows. It is a simple, prefabricated window unit, consisting of two or more panes of glass with a hermetically sealed air space between and a sturdy protecting frame of stainless steel.

Q. Where can TWINDOW be used most advantageously?

A. Twindow should be used wherever clear vision and effective insulation are important. It is a "natural" for large windows in homes, for store front windows, large windows in factories, office buildings and institutions, and for numerous special uses such as the glazing of refrigerated display cases.

Q. Why was TWINDOW developed?

A. Twindow is a result of extensive research at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass laboratories to develop an efficient, economical means of combining transparency with good insulating qualities. Now it's made in Canada!

Q. Just how well does TWINDOW insulate?

A. Twindow reduces heat loss through windows to less than half that experienced with a single pane of glass. This insulation decreases the load on heating or air-conditioning equipment.

Q. What effect does TWINDOW have on room comfort?

A. Twindow makes areas close to windows just as comfortable as other parts of the room. It minimizes downdrafts and helps to keep temperature and humidity at proper levels for health and comfort.

Q. Can TWINDOW help eliminate the nuisance of fogged windows?

A. Yes. Except under extreme conditions, Twindow's sealed air space prevents condensation on the glass, assuring clear vision. And since no dirt or dust can reach its sealed-in surfaces, Twindow is as easy to keep clean as an ordinary window.

Q. Does TWINDOW require some special installation technique?

A. No. Twindow is an easily handled unit, and installs as simply as a single window pane.

Twindow is now made in Canada! For more information about Twindow, mail the coupon below.

HOBBS GLASS. PLASTICS

BRANCHES COAST TO COAST

Hobbs Glass Limited, Dept. B-2
London, Canada.

Please send me, without obligation, complete facts about Twindow, the hermetically sealed insulation unit by Hobbs.

NAME.................................
ADDRESS.................................
CITY...................PROVINCE........

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Decline of the Male

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT WAS actually George Bernard Shaw who invented the Soap Opera Wife. J. M. Barrie did a bit of work on her in "What Every Woman Knows," but Shaw's "Candida" was really the first full-bodied portrait of the Wise Woman of the West.

Over the past thirty or forty years Candida has filtered down through a thousand woman's magazine stories till she reached her lowest level in the daytime serials and the comics. At various stages she has been married, divorced, abandoned, almost—though never quite—seduced, neglected and vindicated. But in the end she is always triumphant. She is also invariably superior to any of the men she takes up with, just as the original Candida was wiser, stronger and more admirable in every way than the foolish poet who adored her and the absurd husband who took her for granted.

Shaw repeated the portrait on a larger scale and even more eloquently and movingly in "St. Joan." Maxwell Anderson reworked the model and presented it triumphantly with the help of Ingrid Bergman, in the current "Joan of Lorraine." Lillian Hellman gave it to us a season or two ago in "The Searching Wind," whose prescient newspaper heroine struggled for years to make her lover recognize what was happening in the world and finally abandoned him, more in anger than in sorrow, because he never *could* be made to see any further than the end of his diplomatic nose.

All these studies follow one structural rule: the heroine must be drawn very very large and the male character, if he is to be crowded in at all, must be ruthlessly whittled down. The popular exception "Life With Father" is really no exception at all. For however much Father Day may trample and rage, shouting "Oh my Ga-awd!" upstairs and down, it is always Mother Day who triumphs in the end; Mother Day sitting behind the coffee urn, quietly manipulating the household accounts, entertaining the rector, and getting Father Day christened in the final act, against his outraged and blasphemous objections.

IT IS when you get down to the less literate levels, however, that Candida really flourishes. In the daytime serials she is Portia Facing Life, or Backstage Wife incessantly rescuing her matinee idol husband from some foolish entanglement, or Helen Trent rebuking some would-be seducer in a voice so loaded with gentility and moral superiority that he ought by rights to abandon her without any further attempt to negotiations beyond beating her over the head. There are no rights in the daytime serial however. That is to say, no masculine rights.

This is the Candida who presumably embodies the daytime fantasies of the Housewife. By evening, however, when a mixed audience may be expected, she changes her tactics, without for a moment relaxing her grip on the domestic situation. Her speech becomes rowdier and she begins to take a wry amusement out of the preposterous behavior of her mate. She is Harriet putting Ozzie in his place, or Mary Livingston ruthlessly needling Jack Benny, or Mollie Magee cutting Fibber down to size.

In the meantime her mate, whose position was weak enough in the daytime serials, has deteriorated still further. From being nothing worse than a would-be seducer or marital delinquent he has become a fumbling comic, full of windy projects and fantasies which his wife indulgently punctures every third or fourth line. She is nearly always indulgent because she can afford to be. She knows all the answers and besides she is fond of the poor boob and realizes even better than he does that he would be utterly lost without her superior insight and guidance. She is the poor man's Candida.

When we reach the comics the pattern emerges in even more violent and alarming form.

Twenty-five years ago there were scholars who pointed gloomily to "Bringing Up Father" as a sign of the advancing matriarchate in America. Actually however "Bringing Up Father" has never been anything but a popular hieroglyph describing a warfare that goes back to Adam and Eve. Maggie was no modern Candida. It never occurred to her to comfort, soothe and sympathize as a *modus operandi*. Maggie's technique was invariably to haunt, startle, and waylay. Then when it came to an issue she simply threw the nearest vase at Jigg's head. If Maggie had wanted Jiggs to be christened she would never have gone to the lengths of involved and tender blackmail devised by Mother Day. Maggie's idea would have been, quite simply, to drag him up to the font by what remained of his hair, then to stand over him with her symbolic rolling-pin till the job was properly done.

AS FOR Jiggs himself he could have been trusted to outwit her, for there was always a manly spark of resistance left in Father and the battle between him and Maggie, though uneven, was never really settled. Maggie might take away his trousers and lock him in the bedroom but in the end he could usually manage to scramble down the drainpipe and race for Dinty Moore's in his underwear.

You can still find "Bringing Up Father" buried somewhere in the comic-strips. The place it once occupied at the very top of the page is now taken by "Blondie." The reason for this is obvious enough. Maggie could never adapt herself to modern ways. She never learned that there are wiser and more devious methods of keeping Jiggs away from Dinty Moore's than by knocking him out cold with a vase. As for Jiggs, his case was even more hopeless than Maggie's. Jiggs was incapable of learning when he was licked.

Dagwood knows this. Dagwood never questions the wisdom or decisions of his Blondie, just as Blondie's faith in the eternal ineptitude and helplessness of Dagwood is never shaken. Naturally she never loses her temper with Dagwood and Dagwood in return never fails to lose his shirt to Blondie every payday. When it becomes necessary to extract still more money from Dagwood, Blondie doesn't rage and nag. She just cuts down the table supplies and wisely starves him into submission. Dagwood doesn't complain about these tactics. He just thinks Blondie is wonderful; a wonderful little wife.

I don't know any more fantastic spectacle than the sight of some human Dagwood chuckling happily on his bus ride to the office over the adventures of Blondie. Blondie has rushed him off to catch that early bus, he will toil all day long at the office for Blondie, and in the evening he will hurry straight home to Blondie and dinner. Then after dinner, if not before, Blondie will put the womanly touch on his wallet. Does the Dagwood in the bus-seat recognize his relationship to the Dagwood in the comic section? And if he does, how can he possibly be amused by it?

It's possible of course that there may be a masculine revolution before the male disintegration of the West is complete. There are signs of revolt already, and they come, as might be expected, from the intellectual left. "The only thing to do," Liam O'Flaherty the Irish novelist said recently, "is to kill all the women off."

We know what Candida would say to that. "Just a wild Celtic dream," she would murmur, indulgently. And she would reflect, not too unhappily, that if Mr. O'Flaherty could only meet the Right Woman, even yet, she might easily change his opinions for him.

The Netherlands - Canada Society which has a membership of over 5,000 met recently at The Hague. Above, Mr. E. Menton, president (second from left), talking to the Canadian Ambassador and his wife.

The Modern Woman

instead of feeling slighted and bewildered, is relieved when she learns her husband has been thoughtful enough to put his estate into the hands of those who, like ourselves, specialize in executorship. Worry, uncertainty of what to do, and fear of poor business advice in investment matters are dismissed from her mind.

Speaking for ourselves, we can simply say that the settling and handling of many estates has put us in touch with many women and children at a time when they need everything we have of kindliness, consideration and sound advice. We have made many friends amongst them and we are proud of their generous praise.

Executor and Trustee
Since 1897

CROWN
TRUST AND GUARANTEE
COMPANY
TORONTO

CALGARY • WINNIPEG • BRANTFORD • WINDSOR • MONTREAL

3-47

Willard
MASTER DUTY

Quick Starts
...Long Life

WILLARD BATTERIES—Automobile • Truck and Bus • Radio
Motorcycle • Tractor • Aircraft • Marine • Diesel • Stationary
Sold and serviced by Willard Dealers everywhere.

"SAFETY-FILL" BATTERIES
Willard
Dependability • Performance • Long Life

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO

World Air Group Given a Permanent Status

By ROSS WILLMOT

Canada was one of the first countries to sponsor organization of the international air body (I.C.A.O.) which comes into being in Montreal today. Most of the 47 members in the provisional group (P.I.C.A.O.) will continue cooperation in the program of providing joint-air control for safe and economic travel. See picture panel on first Business Front page.

TODAY the International Civil Aviation Organization at Montreal is scheduled to receive its official status as the permanent body designed to bring order into the pre-war anarchy of the air world. As time goes on, most of its 47 provisional members, numbering the chief flying powers of the world, will join in its continuing campaign for safety, economy and soundness of operation and equality of opportunity.

Soviet pressure on the U.N. will only permit the making of I.C.A.O. one of its specialized agencies if Franco-Spain, a member of the temporary air body, is refused admission. There is doubt that the provision will be complied with and the two will become associated at the I.C.A.O. assembly in Montreal this May because most of the present I.C.A.O. members also belong to the United Nations. The Montreal body is not very happy about these strong-arm political tactics, pointing out that their mission in setting up world flying freedom would be handicapped by the non-participation of the Spanish flying area in I.C.A.O. decisions.

Despite all the fuss, the U.S.S.R. has yet to give official indication that she ever intends to make one world in the air through I.C.A.O., although several incidents might be interpreted as steps to participation.

Incidentally, it is probable that ex-enemy states, like Italy, which is very interested in flying, will be permitted to join.

I.C.A.O. will be a world-wide advisory body, but unlike the International Commission for Air Navigation, its predecessor before the war in the limited European field, it will have important economic as well as I.C.A.N.'s technical responsibilities. It will collect and publish information relating to the operation of international air services, including the costs of operation and subsidies paid, and is empowered "to investigate, at the request of any contracting state, any situation which may appear to present avoidable obstacles to the development of international air navigation."

Investigating Facilities

If I.C.A.O. believes that the flying facilities of one of its members are inadequate, it may build, maintain and administer these. Investigations to this end, for instance, are now proceeding for the setting up of an international airport at Athens. The air body also was responsible for the international agreement setting up of 13 ocean weather stations in the North Atlantic.

I.C.A.O. is also committed to seek a multilateral agreement on vexatious commercial air rights, generally agreed to be the only means of preventing discrimination leading to wars. Canada was one of the first, if not the first, to advocate multilateralism in the flying field and led the opposition to the stand taken by the U.K. and U.S. at last year's assembly for multilateralism approached through a gradual adoption of such bilateral air treaties as that between them at Bermuda last year. Canada, at the coming assembly, is just as determined to advocate a new I.C.A.O. multilateral pact, in which she had a major share of the preparation, as the U.K. and U.S. are to oppose it.

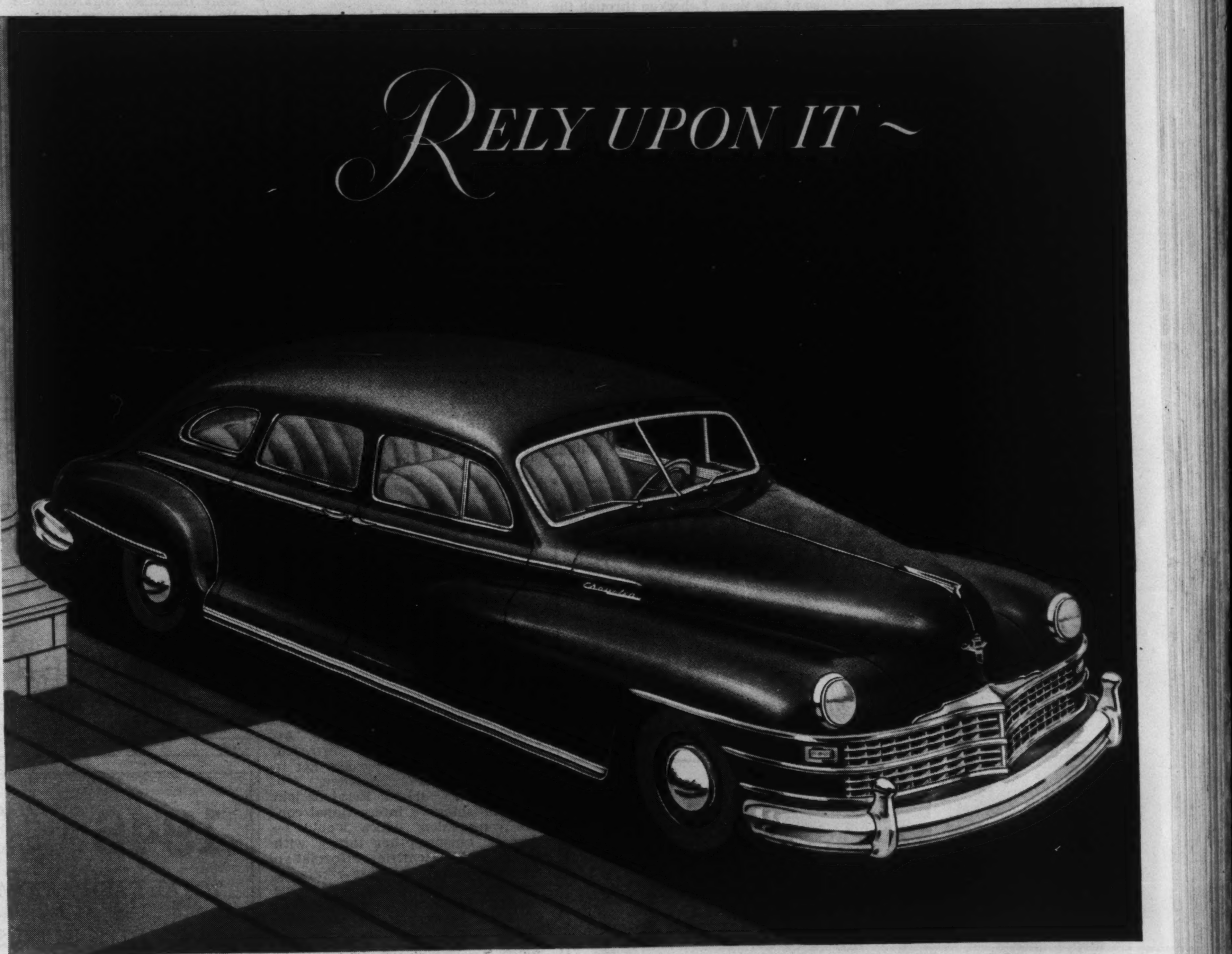
Canada was one of the first countries to back this permanent air body, just as she was one of the first to suggest setting it up on a provisional basis. Montreal has acted as host to P.I.C.A.O. since the summer of 1945 and at the assembly there last summer the city was chosen as its permanent home. As soon as possible the Canadian government is to begin the construction of a suitable building near the Central Station to house I.C.A.O.,

From the very first, when personnel lent by the Canadian government set up the organization in Montreal, Canadians have played a leading part in the organization's work. Being located in Canada, about two-thirds of the 300-odd permanent employes of I.C.A.O. are Canadians. Of these, P. A. Cumyn, a Montrealer, holds the highest post, being assistant secretary general for administration. Alvin Thiessen, the librarian, comes from Toronto, and the public relations officer, Richard Draper, although born in New Zealand, has worked in Canada for many years.

Directing the destiny of I.C.A.O. is one of the world's foremost authorities on air transport, Dr. Edward Warner, an American, who is president of the air body's council. His close friend is Dr. Albert Roper, a Frenchman, who is secretary-general of I.C.A.N. as well as of I.C.A.O. Soon, however, I.C.A.N. will be merged in I.C.A.O.

Canadians have also been prominent among the delegates to the various meetings of the air body. Anson McKim has represented Canada on P.I.C.A.O.'s council since the beginning and has been chairman of the body's finance committee and vice-chairman of the air transport committee. His alternate is Stuart Graham, vice-chairman of the air navigation committee. Of Canada's part in the work of the numerous technical groups, Group Capt. C. J. Campbell, of T.C.A., was chosen chairman of the radio technical division; F. H. Peters, surveyor general of Canada, chairman of the maps and charts division; and J. R. K. Main, chairman of the airdromes and ground aids division.

Canada's contribution to the Montreal body of $105,000 in a total budget of about $2,000,000 is comparatively heavy considering her small population. She paid as much as France or China, half that of the U.K. and one-third that of the U.S., the greatest contributor. But after all it is only a measure of her importance in the air world of today and tomorrow. Canada now flies the Atlantic to Britain and soon will be flying to South America and Australia.


RELY UPON IT ~

—wherever you and your New Chrysler chance to roam, heads will turn, and you will hear that always complimentary remark . . .

"I see you drive a CHRYSLER!"

CHRYSLER ROYAL
with Improved Chrysler Gyrol Fluid Drive
CHRYSLER WINDSOR
CHRYSLER CROWN IMPERIAL
CHRYSLER SARATOGA AND NEW YORKER
CHRYSLER TOWN AND COUNTRY
with Improved Chrysler Gyrol Fluid Drive
and New Hydraulically-operated Transmission

CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, Windsor, Ontario

THE WORLD TODAY

U.N. Atomic Control Plan Stymied Armament Race Now Threatens

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE protective instinct of humanity, which keeps it from thinking too much of the dangers of the future is undoubtedly an interesting phenomenon. Nevertheless it does seem time to mention again the atomic bomb, which so excited us in the fall of 1945, but whose existence since has been allowed to slip back into the deepest recesses of our minds.

The fact is that the negotiations being carried on in the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, and more lately in the Security Council, for the international control of this frightful power, have not been going well at all. Indeed they seem to have set back by the latest Soviet proposals to where they started, last June.

A Great Offer

It will be recalled that almost immediately after our use of the atomic bomb over Japan, Mr. Truman, Mr. Atlee and Mr. King offered to share our scientific knowledge and help promote the use of atomic power for peaceful purposes, and to join in measures to prevent its use in war.

It was a great offer, which must be almost unique in history. Fully mobilized as we were at the time and possessing the only long-range bombing forces in the world, the new weapon offered us—more particularly offered the United States—a chance to dominate the world. There were those who doubted at the time whether another great power would have followed the same course.

The Soviet press and radio *now* accuses the United States almost daily, as did Mr. Molotov in his opening speech to the recent United Nations Assembly, of aiming at dominating the world. It did not do so at the time. I checked through the daily monitoring reports of the Soviet Radio and found that for three months after the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima the Soviets were very, very, quiet about it.

This must have been a time of tremendous worry in the Kremlin. How closely they must have watched American moves to see if the United States was going to employ "atomic diplomacy."

The Americans did at that time demand that the rigged elections in Bulgaria be postponed; they talked boldly about opposing Peron's election in the Argentine; and acted boldly in transporting Chinese Government troops to the borders of Manchuria.

But they pressed none of these matters through to a decision. In none did they make so much as a hint of the mighty bomb which would have made their demands irresistible. So it seems that the Soviet leaders gradually came to the conclusion that the Americans lacked the will to use their new power.

When the Soviets found, in acting during early 1946 as though *they* had the bomb and not the Americans, that they could get away with it, they must have been convinced of their diagnosis. It was then that they began to shout about American "atomic diplomacy."

The Soviets, however, had agreed during this period (at the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers, Christmas 1945) to join in an Atomic Energy Commission to be set up by the United Nations Assembly which would make proposals, first, for controlling atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes, and after that, *by a separate stage undertaken after the completion of the first stage,* for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other major weapons of mass destruction.

The United States has never deviated from this conception of the proper procedure. First, the system of international control must be established, and then she would destroy her bombs and share her technical knowledge. Above all, "no veto must protect those who break their solemn agreements."

Soviets Reject U.S. Plan

Baruch embodied these points in the proposals which he submitted on behalf of the United States at the first meeting of the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission last June. He also went beyond previous ideas in suggesting an International Atomic Energy Development Authority which would control all sources of fissionable materials and all phases of the development and use of atomic power.

Whatever happens to it this will go down in history as a grand concept, representing the power basis of a future world government. Baruch went down fighting for it, in the report which he persuaded a majority of 10 out of 12 members of the Commission to accept, on December 30.

But after the Moscow Agreement the Soviets had concentrated their effort on getting the stages reversed. They want the existing stocks of atomic bombs—that is, the American stocks — destroyed first, and are willing after that to join in a simple convention by which the nations will promise not to make or use atomic bombs.

Their most recent proposals are these. An international convention reminiscent of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928 which "outlawed" war, would outlaw the atomic bomb. All existing stocks would be destroyed, and everyone would promise not to make any more, or use them.

Only then would the Russians join in establishing an international control commission, which would be charged among other things with exchanging scientific information and "stimulating" the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. This sounds very much as though what the Russians were mainly concerned with was having the American bombs put out of the way, gaining all possible information through the "exchange," and having the commission build atomic plants "for peaceful purposes" in the Soviet Union as elsewhere.

Insist on Veto

When they add, with the utmost insistence, that the whole must be under the Security Council, with the veto on the punishment of violators left intact, their whole purpose is a little too patent. They are trying to get something for nothing. Even their agreement to forego the veto on day-to-day inspection operations of the commission, for which they have received much credit, melts away when their actual wording is closely examined.

What they say now is that the organs of the Atomic Control Commission should "exercise their control and inspection functions, acting on the basis of their own rules, which should provide for the adoption of decisions *in appropriate cases* by the majority." As the New York *Times* analyzes it, this would appear to leave the Soviet Union free to use a veto over inspection in cases which it considered "inappropriate" for majority decision.

One of the American national magazines put this very pertinently in an editorial. It pointed out that for years the Soviets had been building a trunk railroad, several thousand miles long, as an alternative to the Transiberian, but her obsession with secrecy was such that almost nothing was known of this new line in the outside world. Was it sensible therefore, to expect that they really would join in an open and aboveboard system of international control and inspection of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction?

But beyond traditional Russian secrecy and suspicion there is another very important aspect to the problem. This is that the Soviets just do not look upon their associates in the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission as friends, any more than they regarded their wartime associates as real allies.

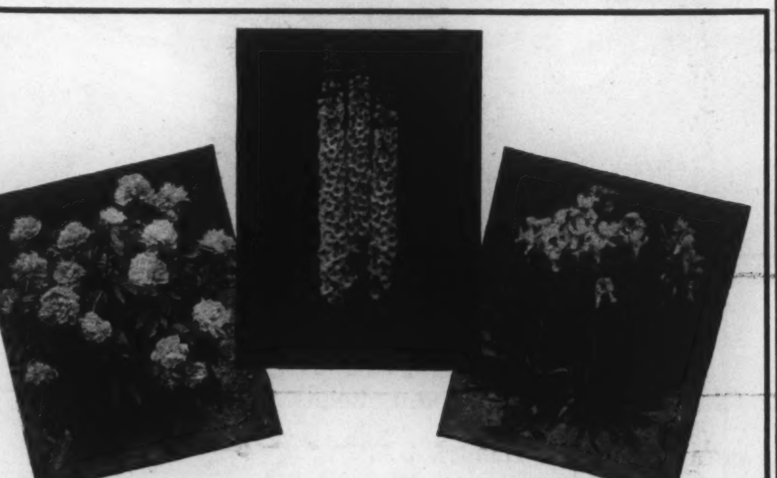
Kravchenko's description of how the basic attitude of enmity towards the Western powers was maintained in Kremlin circles throughout the war was promptly confirmed by the resumption shortly afterwards of the propaganda line: We are encircled by a world of enemies.

At United Nations meetings, before the whole world, Soviet speakers have revealed often that they really look upon most of the other delegates as bourgeois enemies. Are not these other delegates middle class, or in some cases, upper class representatives of democratic or non-Soviet governments? The Soviets have given no indication that they are ready to see the world authority fixed in a bourgeois or non-Soviet mold, controlling the all-powerful atom.

While the talking goes on in the Security Council—and it could go on for a long time—the Soviets are gaining precious time in which to overcome the initial American advantage. From their point of view it must seem intolerable to deal with an "opponent" who holds all the aces. They will be in a much stronger position when they, too, have a few atomic bombs in hand. Whether they will be more ready to agree on disarmament and control, may prove another question.

There are only a few crumbs of information on what the Soviets are doing in atomic development, and on the resources of uranium which they may have available. As to the latter, it is generally assumed that in their

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
TORONTO
(Founded 1829)
MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS . . . . UPPER SCHOOL
In honour of "Old Boys" who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918, a number of Scholarships up to the value of $750.00 a year are offered boys of twelve to fourteen. Examinations in April.
BURSARIES . . . . . . PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Bursaries of $350.00 a year are offered boys of eight to twelve. Examinations in April.
For full particulars apply to the Principal, L. M. McKenzie, B.A., Upper Canada College, Toronto 12. 471



for the PERENNIAL BORDER
Here are selected strains of the best perennials to grace your garden from Spring to Autumn.
Now, for Spring planting, Perennials lead the colour parade. Make your garden a georgeous Show Place with the best selected strains in Iris, Peonies, Phlox and giant Pacific Hybrid Delphiniums. Also be sure and make a selection from our special varieties of Rock Garden and Alpine Plants.
Write or telephone for our Planting Booklet
STONE & WELLINGTON
EL. 7016
49 Wellington St. East TORONTO 1, ONTARIO.

For Sale, Opportunity:
Leading ladies' wear and allied lines business, located in one of British Columbia's most picturesque, progressive, industrial, steady payroll city of 4200, near American border. Consists of: 2 storey modern, concrete bldg. store, living quarters, club room. Yearly turnover $50,000.00. Large quotas. Price $47,500.00. Terms to right party. Write or wire for pamphlet to Rossland Realty, Rossland, B.C.

WINTER WEARY?
"Niagara" is a magic word — a word that recalls happy holidays to thousands of folks the world over — and winter is a wonderful time to visit this year-round vacation spot.
At the General Brock you can engage a comfortable room with a Falls view — and you can enjoy delicious meals in the Rainbow Room or Coffee Shop — both famous for food. Rates are moderate, single $3.00 up, double $5.00 up.
CARDY HOTELS
The GENERAL BROCK
NIAGARA FALLS / ONTARIO
Vernon G. Cardy, President Wilfred A. Stead, Manager

1946: *A Year of Continued Progress and Expansion*
TOTAL CASH INCOME - - $ 3,054,996.48
(Increase over 1945, 15.0%)
FUNDS HELD IN TRUST FOR POLICYHOLDERS - - - - - $12,827,127.84
(Increase over 1945, 11.1%)
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - $13,982,407.20
(Increase over 1945, 11.5%)
NEW INSURANCE ISSUED - - $15,273,632.00
(Increase over 1945, 36.5%)
INSURANCE IN FORCE - - $71,059,540.00
(Increase over 1945, 18.1%)
Each of the items featured above represents an all-time high for the Company. The gain in Insurance in Force of $10,880,770.00 is especially noteworthy.
- Reserves for security of policyholders were increased in 1946 by $1,238,351.00.
- 68.2% of Invested Assets consist of high-grade bonds. Government securities comprise 44% of all investments.
- Total Market Value of securities exceeds total Book Value by a large margin.
- The rate of interest earned by the Company in 1946 was 4.31%.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
W. SANFORD EVANS, LL.D., President; E. W. MONTGOMERY, M.D., LL.D., WILLIAM WHYTE, Vice-President; E. E. SHARPE, K.C., JOHN MARTIN, JOHN W. HORN, ROY W. MILNER, C. D. GRAYSON, M. D. GRANT, F.I.A., F.A.S., Managing Director.
THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - - - WINNIPEG, CANADA

broad territories such resources are almost certain to be found.

That Professor Gustav Herz, who built an early German cyclotron and was the leading German expert on the separation of U235 from uranium, went to Russia or was taken there, soon after the Soviet occupation of Germany, has long been known. A scientist in the British Zone, Dr. Werner Heisenberg, in an interview with the Associated Press this week, named two other German experts who had gone with Herz, Dr. Robert Doepel and Dr. Ludwig Bevilogua. The latter had been Heisenberg's wartime assistant.

Heisenberg also tells the inducements which the Soviets have offered him: 6000 rubles or the equivalent of $500 a month and, perhaps more important in Russia, 50 pounds of fresh meat per month, a ration of 3500 calories a day for each of his six children, and comfortable living quarters.

What Progress in Russia?

He believes that Herz and his companions were taken first to the Crimea and since have been moved to the Urals. The famous Professor Peter Kapitza, who studied under Rutherford in Britain and proved so brilliant that a laboratory was established for him at Cambridge in the 'twenties, but who was forcibly detained by the Soviets on a visit to a scientific convention in the U.S.S.R. before the war, disappeared from Moscow some time ago. He may be presumed to be at work on the Soviet atomic project, willingly or unwillingly. It is not for nothing that the head of the G.P.U., Beria, should have been put in charge of Soviet atomic development.

The Soviets do not lack brilliant scientists of their own, and they will do their best to get hold of all possible German experts. It is not impossible that the famous French atomic scientist Joliot-Curie, an avowed Communist, might be induced to go to Russia and help. Where some have thought that the Russians would lag is in the building of the vast engineering projects assumed to be necessary for the development of atomic energy.

General Deane, after telling the story of how the Ford tire factory, transferred from Detroit to Moscow early in the war, was still not in operation when the war ended, says that when he hears of the first tire being turned out in this factory which was not only built but engineered in the United States and all handed over on a platter to the Russians, and when he can compare the rate of production under Soviet management with that under American, he will be ready to make an estimate as to when the Soviets might turn out atomic bombs.

There is something to this, certainly. But at least two considerations should caution against complacency. The first is that the Soviets are capable of concentrating all the energy they consider necessary on such a high priority project in peacetime, just as the Americans did in wartime. Can the Americans continue such concentration of effort in peacetime? Dr. Harold Urey, one of the leaders of their wartime development, wrote to the New York *Times* a few days ago that development had been "almost at a standstill" for the past eighteen months.

U.S. Project Lagging

Many of the ablest American scientists have left the government projects, and Urey and others point out that such political obstructionism and mud-slinging as has been evidenced in the hearings over the appointment of Lilienthal, a man whom they consider preeminently suited to head the work, must disgust and discourage still other scientists and delay the development still further.

The second consideration is that it is no longer necessary to build such gigantic plants as that at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, costing a cool billion dollars and pushed to completion in record time by the most dynamic, efficient and productive industrial economy on earth. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation of American Scientists, J. H. Rush, has said: "We know now that Oak Ridge need never have been built."

Oak Ridge was built because the U.S. Government felt that in the wartime emergency it must pursue every practicable method of deriving atomic "explosives", regardless of cost or effort. It produced the isotope U235, by two different methods. But the bombs were made of plutonium produced by a different and simpler method in the graphite pile plant at Hanford, Washington.

With the advantage of no more than a couple of years of American experience we were able to build our (much smaller) Canadian plant at Chalk River for the modest sum of $20,000,000, using heavy water instead of graphite as the "moderator" in the production, of plutonium.

I am no atomic expert but I understand that this is a still simpler method. I note also that it is the one which Heisenberg proposed to follow in his project in Germany which Hitler was too impatient to allow him to go ahead with in June 1942, because Heisenberg couldn't promise results in less than two years.

If Canada Can, Others Can

Still even a layman can draw the obvious inference that if a middle power like Canada can build an atomic plant for a mere twenty million dollars and operate it on an annual budget of three and a half millions, then other countries can do the same. According to a news item last week, Argentina, for one, proposes to do so.

And if Dr. Heisenberg's assistant is in Russia, and if as Gouzenko says in his story beginning in the current *Cosmopolitan*, the British scientist Dr. Allan Nunn May sent ten closely-spaced typewritten pages of information to Russia on the Chalk River plant two years ago, then we must assume that the Soviets know how to go ahead, skipping the stupendously costly phase of Oak Ridge.

Indeed, Heisenberg says that after reading the official Smyth Report, rushed out in 1945 in what is now assailed in the U.S. as a serious breach of secrecy, he "knew exactly what was done, except for some small technical details." He estimates, on the basis of the Smyth Report, that the bomb is "about a 20-pound sphere of plutonium, separated in two halves."

The atomic arms race, then, is on. We must accept from the evidence (1) that the Russians have sufficient information and available brains, Russian and German, with the possible counsel of Joliot-Curie, to produce the bomb by simpler means than the Americans used in what may be regarded as the "model T" phase of atomic development; (2) that still simpler means will be discovered, and more common elements than uranium will be split; and (3) that the Soviets display no signs of friendship towards the non-Soviet, free or "capitalist" world, in short, *us*.

What is to be done under the circumstances? It is plain that the Americans will not destroy their bombs unless the Soviets will accept a veto-less system of control, and equally plain that the Soviets have no intention of allowing themselves to be thus hamstrung when within a few years they can possess this mighty power themselves.

At about that time, according to the calculations appearing repeatedly in their press, the "capitalist" world should be involved in another great economic and political crisis, while they can read in Dorothy Thompson's column the prediction that the catastrophic shrinkage of British power may leave the Middle East, India and South-East Asia to fall into turmoil and chaos.

Our first challenge is to lick our own "boom-and-bust" cycle, to which end all of the lessons learned in the Depression and through the use of wartime controls are available if we will use them. The second challenge is to remain so far ahead of the Soviets, not only in atomic development but in the complementary fields of aviation, rocket development and electronics, which we could easily do if we have the will power, as to discourage an attack.

Finally, we may have to consider much more urgently the project for uniting that preponderant part of the world which would still follow our leadership in a much stronger international organization, dedicated to the propagation of the idea of freedom as vigorously as the Soviets propagate their Communist totalitarianism. The real race is to bring freedom to Russians and their unhappy satellites before the Soviets bring the rest of the world under their totalitarianism.

We stand at a great historic divide. World government is within reach, with the possibility not of achieving Utopia, but at least of suppressing war between powerful national states as it has been suppressed between the states of the U.S. On the other hand, world chaos and ruin threatens as never before.

The issue is not pre-determined. But freedom and order will not prevail unless we have the belief and make the effort. People will only accept totalitarianism by default.

WHAT EVERY MAN KNOWS

"MAN'S TOWN"...

For real he-man *comfort*—a man's thoughts just naturally turn to London, England—that Mecca of masculine comfort. Here is tailoring that ambassadors are proud to wear, sports equipment without equal . . . and tobaccos that are recognized as the world's finest. From London comes distinctive BALKAN SOBRANIE—the Prince of pipe tobaccos . . . crowned with laurels from the courts and embassies of Europe. Blended from pure Virginia and highly aromatic Yenidje, Balkan Sobranie is fast-becoming the choice of discriminating Canadian pipe smokers.

With Balkan Sobranie, a NATURALLY cool smoke is yours—because there are *no artificial flavourings*. Try Balkan Sobranie for yourself . . . a pipeful will convince you that here is distinctive smoking pleasure at its best.

Delivered London-Fresh in hermetically sealed tins

⅛ lb.—85c

At any exclusive tobacconist or department store.

Balkan Sobranie

SMOKING MIXTURES

READ

▶ A Protestant Reply to Prof. Kirkconnell's charge of anti-Catholic Intolerance, with special reference to work of the Inter-Church Committee before the Hope Royal Commission on Education—

in February

PROTESTANT ACTION

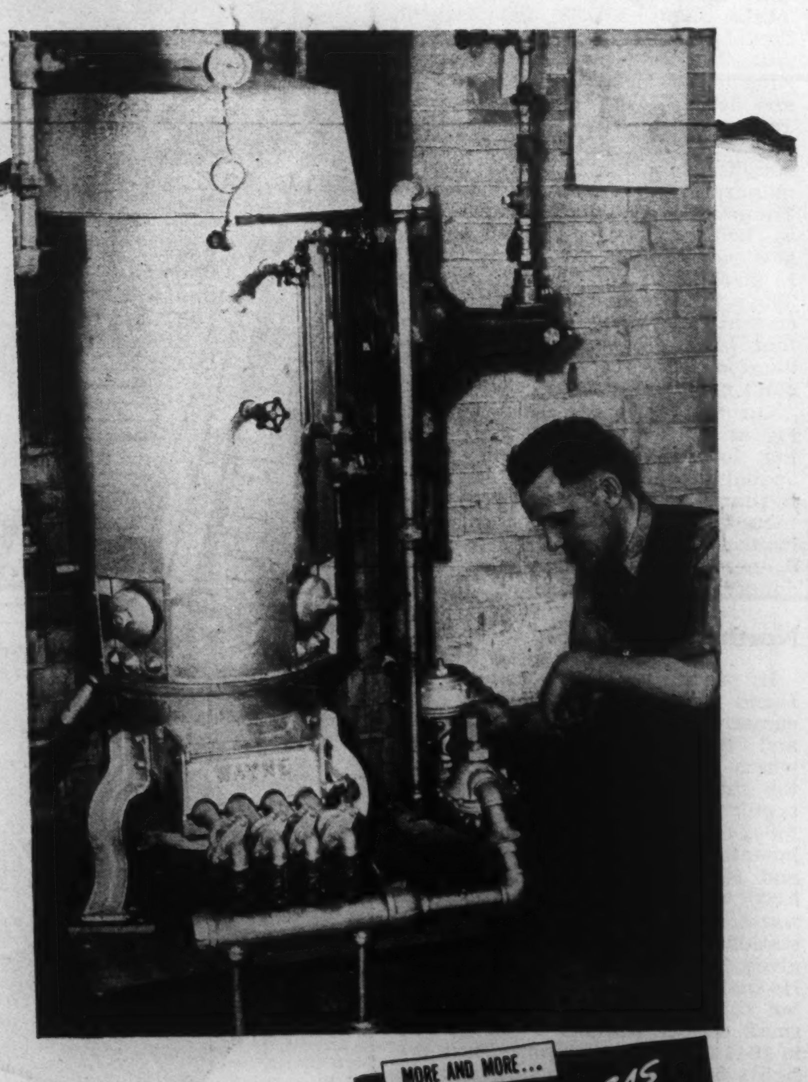
$1.00 a year—10c single copy

124 Main St., Toronto 13

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY

GAS ...AND THE *fashion Industry*


DRESS ESSENTIALS LIMITED at 284 King Street West use the gas-fired steam boiler shown in the photograph, to provide steam for pressing and other processes that require controlled heat. This company manufactures women's accessories such as blouses, neckwear, leather belts, frilling and ruching—and are satisfied users of the modern fuel — GAS. Another industry to illustrate the great part gas plays in everyday life.

MORE AND MORE... THE TREND IS TO GAS

Controllability, flexibility and economy make GAS the ideal fuel for industrial applications.

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION AD. 6941—124 RICHMOND STREET WEST

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Roy Thomson, the Happy Tycoon, Admits His Quest for Money

By JEAN TWEED

ROY THOMSON, Canadian newspaper and radio owner, was once described as "a happy personality". There are many reasons for happiness: a rare book will please a bibliophile; a one penny black will entrance a philatelist; and two million dollars worth of newspaper publications and radio stations gives Mr. Thomson a *very* happy personality indeed.

There are those who complain the Thomson empire was built up by highly unorthodox methods. Mr. Thomson agrees happily. "What are orthodox methods?" he demands scornfully. "They're rules adopted by old established outfits to prevent young new outfits from making money. Well, I couldn't afford to be orthodox when I was young. I had to make money. Now of course, it's different. I can afford to follow the rules. I've made a lot of money and I'm hell-bent on convention."

Convention or not, Mr. Thomson is still hell-bent on making money. He is a member of the fast-dying race of uninhibited millionaires and although the Department of National Revenue takes a good deal of enjoyment out of his calling, he is unaffectedly enthusiastic about his success. He enlarges on his past, present and future in a manner the more cautious deplore as loose. "I'm frank," he announces. "I'm brutally frank." After a reflective pause he adds, "But when I'm not so frank, I look just as frank."

The matters about which Mr. Thomson cares to be frank are his six Ontario daily papers in such non-competitive towns as Timmins, Galt, Kirkland Lake, Sarnia, Welland and Woodstock. Circulation totals about 50,000; the biggest, Timmins, running near 12,000. Last year, Thomson spread tentatively to Kingston, Jamaica, and this year he and Jack Cooke, owner-manager of Toronto radio station CKEY, took a flier into the national field and bought Canadian *Liberty*, weekly magazine. At the moment rumor has Thomson eyeing such diverse spots as British Guiana, Ireland, France and even a floating radio station off England. He doesn't deny any of the above panorama except the floating station. "That was one of my damfool ideas," he explained. "I have damfool ideas too, you know. But I don't spend any money on them."

On this point Mr. Thomson and his associates agree. There is nothing loose about his money. One acquaintance said, "He's like a St. Bernard dog trudging after the mountaineers with a keg of cash instead of rum. But there's only one opener to that keg. A nice, crisp dollar."

Northern Monopoly

In private radio Mr. Thomson has found his mountain-climbing circumscribed by the broadcasting act and the multiple ownership ban, which says one station per man is the limit. However, he managed to acquire three stations outright before these legal annoyances were invented, in Kirkland Lake, Timmins and North Bay. The first two are 5,000 watt stations, the latter 1,000 watts. The fact there are no other stations servicing Northern Ontario gives Thomson a virtual monopoly. He once owned the Stratford station, but sold it in 1938 and bought three small Quebec stations. These he sold in 1944 for various reasons. First, the fights peculiar to radio stations were carried on in French, which ruled Mr. Thomson out. Secondly, he couldn't check on the broadcast without an interpreter, and thirdly he needed the money to buy the Galt, Welland, Woodstock and Sarnia daily papers. In 1942 he bought 49% of Kingston and Peterborough stations, the remaining 51% being owned by his good friend Senator W. Rupert Davies.

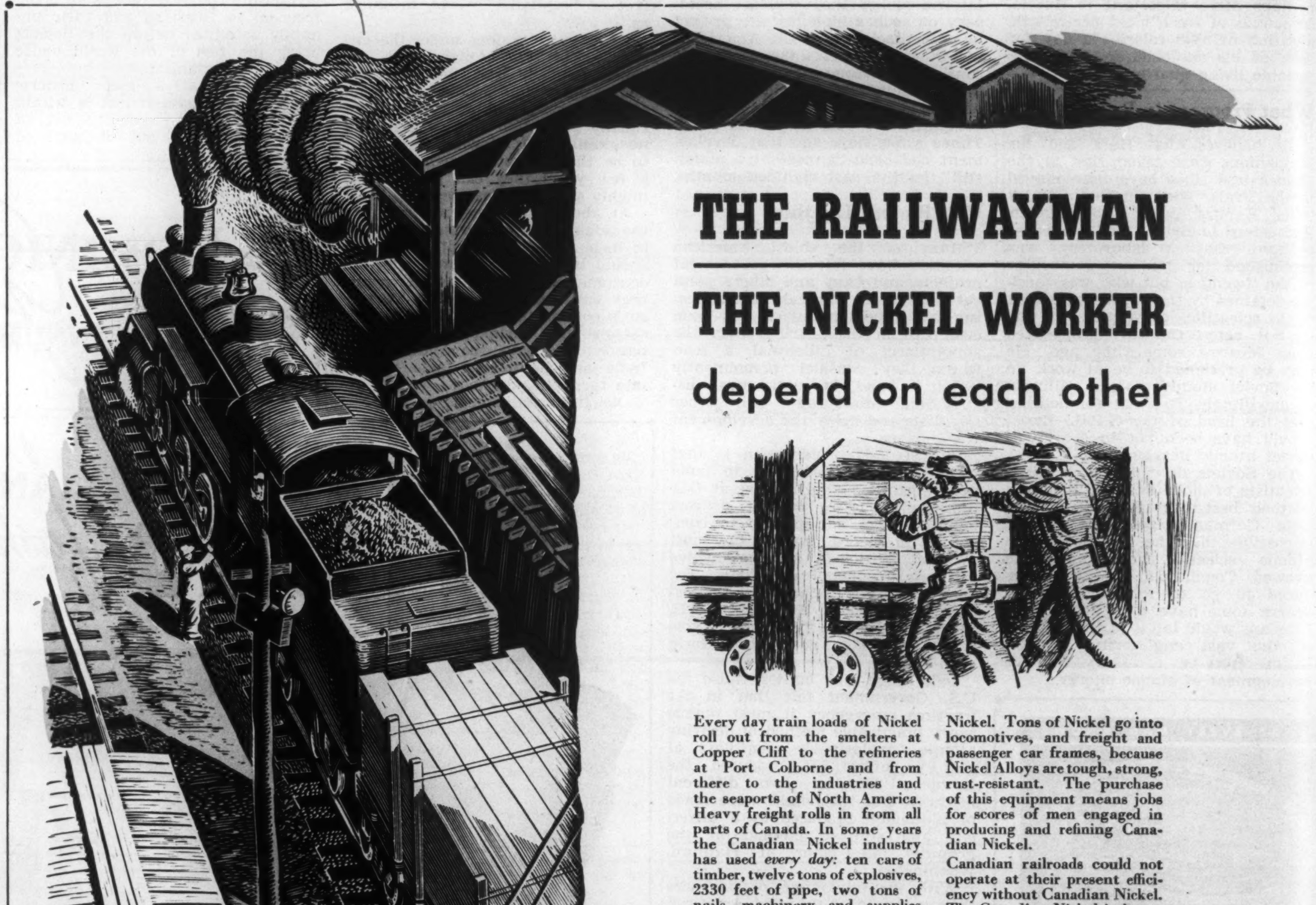
At the moment, Thomson and Jack Cooke have their immediate sights on the Toronto *Telegram*, which would put Thomson into the Sifton, Southam class of owner, and into a highly competitive market. Newspapermen console themselves over their beer, by pointing out Thomson is a businessman not a newspaperman, and that history and *Liberty* will prove the breeds don't mix.

Mr. Thomson is quite a thorn in the side of traditional newsmen. As every newsboy realizes, there is only one way to become a publisher, and that is to sell newspapers on some street corner, preferably in a very tough district. The gradual evolution to copy boy, to reporter, to managing editor, to owner is inevitable. Mr. Thomson, on the other hand, never sold newspapers, got no nearer printer's ink than the average reader, and fails to jump into ecstacies when the presses start rolling.

In fact he was a local Toronto boy who started business at the age of 14 with a commercial fishing supply company, as office boy, stenographer and bookkeeper. He graduated to salesman where he managed to amass a little money. "The only difference between other salesmen and me, is that I worked," he says. "Other people went north for a rest. Jeez! I went up to make money."

By the time he was 25, in 1919, he pulled out of the fishing-tackle business and decided there was money in farming in Saskatchewan. Almost any Saskatchewan farmer could have, and probably did, refute this. It took Thomson one year to find it out. At which point, unlike most farmers, he sold his section of land at a loss, and came east again. This time he went into business with his brother distributing automotive parts, not too successfully. In 1930 they took on the distributing agency of a radio manufacturing company and opened a branch in North Bay. Since radio reception was particularly unreliable, the agency wasn't too profitable. Every time Thomson appeared in the vicinity, the unlucky holders of loaned sets (a promotional stunt) would offer to pay for the removal of "that squeaking, squalling contraption".

"Hell! There's only one thing to do," said Thomson. "Build a station here so radio reception is bound to be good." He persuaded the Canadian National Carbon station in Toronto to give him their old transmitter which was kicking around as a museum piece. His note to the station was for $500. Proof of Thomson's naiveté as an impresario was his unfortunate neglect to notice that the two tubes for the transmitter were lacking. A rush letter came from North Bay to the Carbon Company station asking his note be



THE RAILWAYMAN

THE NICKEL WORKER

depend on each other

Every day train loads of Nickel roll out from the smelters at Copper Cliff to the refineries at Port Colborne and from there to the industries and the seaports of North America. Heavy freight rolls in from all parts of Canada. In some years the Canadian Nickel industry has used *every day:* ten cars of timber, twelve tons of explosives, 2330 feet of pipe, two tons of nails, machinery and supplies in endless variety. In one year the Canadian Nickel industry paid over six million dollars to Canadian railroads for freight. Much of this money was used to pay Canadian railwaymen's wages.

Every year Canadian railroads buy equipment containing Nickel. Tons of Nickel go into locomotives, and freight and passenger car frames, because Nickel Alloys are tough, strong, rust-resistant. The purchase of this equipment means jobs for scores of men engaged in producing and refining Canadian Nickel.

Canadian railroads could not operate at their present efficiency without Canadian Nickel. The Canadian Nickel industry could not continue to operate without Canadian railroads. Each industry creates employment in the other. No matter how we earn a living, we are all one family, each depending on the others.

"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

INCO TRADE MARK

CANADIAN NICKEL

Pressing on with the development of Canada's Nickel Resources

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET W., TORONTO

ROY A. THOMSON

increased by $160 and the tubes forwarded. Since there was little likelihood of the note being redeemed without the tubes, the company complied. And Thomson's first radio station opened in North Bay in 1930 in the attic of a theatre building.

He was pleasantly surprised by the money brought in by his station and at the end of three years established the Timmins and Kirkland Lake stations. Then his acquisitive eye fell on newspapers, and the Timmins weekly paper found itself Thompson-owned and turned into a daily.

Thomson's main criterion for a newspaper is "What is the circulation?" and "What is the market?" In radio he asks, "What is the possibility of local accounts?" These are, of course, the basic questions every owner asks, but most owners cover up such a lucre-conscious attitude with phrases about "community building" and "public service". One such evasive gentleman remarked sourly, "Thomson works on the Divine Right of Ownership. Make as much as possible and spend as little." The gentleman did not refer to the handsome profits accruing in his own company. Another embittered citizen said, "Thomson's radio policy is Thomson rampant on a dollar sign".

What really is provoking these fellow-magnates is Thomson's cheerful admission of his quest for money. In this day of social consciousness it is not considered fashionable to be obviously wealthy.

It is generally admitted that the Thomson organizations are probably no worse and certainly no better than any others, when it comes to milking off profits, but Thomson has put a great deal of money back into the equipment and construction of both his papers and stations. The Timmins building, for instance, which he built in 1939-40 at a cost of $150,000, is conceded to be one of the best of its kind. Woodstock and Welland have also experienced some expensive renovating and expansion, and Galt is due for a new building next year. He has his own engineering company to service the equipment on all his radio stations. Altogether there are six Thomson companies: Thomson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto; Northern Broadcasting and Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto; National Broadcast Sales Ltd., Toronto; Woodbridge Co. Ltd., Toronto; St. Lawrence Advertising Co. Ltd., Montreal; Northern News Ltd., Kirkland Lake.

Paid Off in Newspapers

Employees number around 500, and salaries below the executive rank are not high. Even some executives are not too expansively paid. This is a hangover from the days when Thomson found it necessary to pay off his first newspaper correspondents in newspapers. If the correspondent was a good salesman he made a good salary and the Thomson circulation jumped. His employees are not exactly life members of the organization but there is comparatively little firing. This is due to Thomson's dislike of discharging anyone. Co-workers say Thomson can spend a whole morning convincing them and himself that an inefficient employee is really needed in another department where he can't do much damage.

Editorially, not much interference comes from the top, providing profits more than cancel losses. The newspapers are not run on an editorial chain, although each must take H. R. Farmer's column "This and That", which is written in Toronto. "That" to Mr. Farmer means mainly Russia and its (in his mind) Canadian counterpart socialism. However, in a truly broadminded way, the Timmins *Daily Press* runs Mr. Farmer in column 3 on the editorial page, and Mr. Elmore Philpott (of more socialist tendencies) in column 5.

The radio stations follow the tried and true formula of Canadian network broadcasts, recordings, and spot announcements. Unlike many of his competitors Thomson doesn't bristle at the mention of the publicly-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and is quite pleased to take nine hours or so daily programs from it, mainly commercial of course. He has kept pretty well out of the public vs. private political squabble, and seems content to till his own backyard. "Now that radio's so damned socialized, I'll just stick to newspapers from now on," he shrugged. "In this country anyway."

Mr. Thomson hasn't always shrugged off politics. From 1931 to '35 he was a leading alderman of North Bay as head of (oddly enough) the Finance Committee. He was quite definite about the woolly way in which municipal governments handled their money, and in 1932 felt strongly enough to run for mayor. It was quite a hot campaign with the radio station (his) backing him stoutly, and the newspaper (not his) bucking him just as stoutly. The former mayor retained his job however, and Thomson was convinced that a good businessman has two strikes against him in politics. "The other guy had been living there since 1905", he said. "I was lucky to get defeated."

In looks Thomson has the qualifications of magnate-hood. It has been noticeable recently that nearly all tycoons described by writers have been over six feet high and weigh roughly (never smoothly) 230-250 pounds. Mr. Thomson fills these requirements absolutely. He also has the added quality of looking somewhat like an amiable, myopic water buffalo. He wears glasses of binocular thickness ("eyes once got so bad I couldn't even read a column of figures") and dresses expensively and conservatively.

Push-Ups and Who-Done-Its

He enjoys travelling, good liquor and good food. The latter taste has given him some trouble with his figure, and at one time he did regular morning push-ups. He also contemplated badminton one especially sunny morning, but averted his eye quickly.

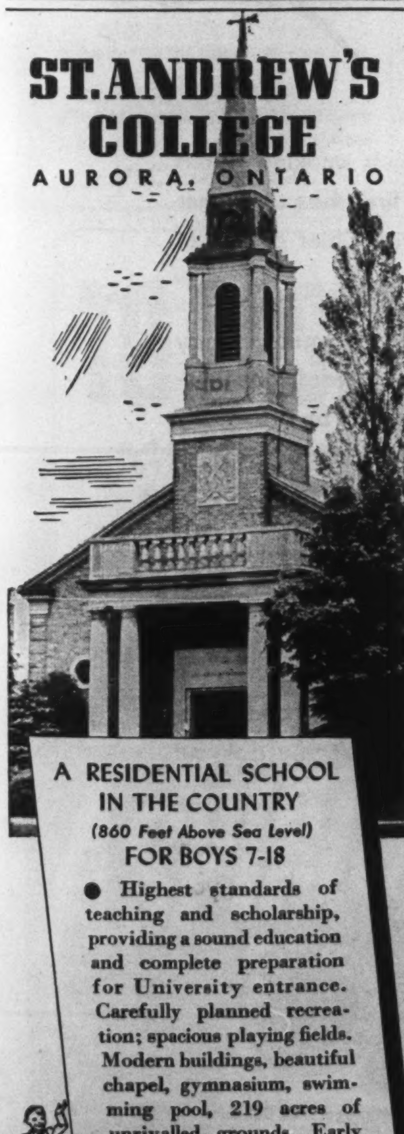
In matters cultural he is rather proud of his lack of appreciation, which is by no means as pronounced as he leads one to think. One of his closer friends once decided to elevate the Thomson taste and selected some peculiar Irish mid-Victorian books for the experiment. Thomson's reaction was by no means surprising: "I just couldn't get through them," he declared. "I like who-done-its".

Out of business hours Thomson conducts extra-curricular activities mostly having to do with business. He is a director of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association; The Canadian Press; Skyway Drive-in Theatres Ltd., Fleet Manufacturing and Aircraft Ltd., and the Progressive-Conservative Albany Club. "I'm a private-enterpriser. Why the hell wouldn't I be?" He is also vice-president of Press News Ltd., and a member of the National Club and the Board of Trade.

He and his family expect to move into their new seven-acre estate sometime this summer. It is a very posh residence complete with swimming pool and conveniently close to his fellow Toronto tycoons. The family consists of his wife, the former Edna Annis Irvine from Drayton, Ontario, and three children, Audrey, Irma and Kenneth. Kenneth is finishing up his education at Cambridge, England, and is expected to be a staff member on the Timmins paper next year.

Since the Thomson companies are all owned within the family there are no published financial statements. But this summer a public issue on the Thomson Publishing Co. is expected. It will be interesting to see how the market evaluates this happy personality.

IDEAL
LAXATIVE
FOR CHILDREN—
GROWN-UPS
DOUBLE-ACTION
PHILLIPS'
THE PROVED
LAXATIVE
ANTACID
ALL DRUGSTORES
GENUINE
PHILLIPS'
MILK OF MAGNESIA
ANTACID LAXATIVE
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING


ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE
AURORA, ONTARIO

A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY
(860 Feet Above Sea Level)
FOR BOYS 7-18

● Highest standards of teaching and scholarship, providing a sound education and complete preparation for University entrance. Carefully planned recreation; spacious playing fields. Modern buildings, beautiful chapel, gymnasium, swimming pool, 219 acres of unrivalled grounds. Early application advisable. Write to the Headmaster: K. G. B. Ketchum, B.A. M4

EFFICIENCY

Built into *every* FRIDEN

Here is the Fully Automatic Calculator that brings you the ***figure work efficiency*** needed in every type of business . . . large or small. Join the thousands of FRIDEN USERS who have gained accounting confidence through being able to produce speedily and with positive proof of accuracy; all types of figure work from the simplest to the most complicated. Contact your local Friden Representative . . . learn of the Calculator into which *efficiency* has been "built-in" at the Factory, ask for a demonstration on your own figure work problems.

Friden Mechanical and Instructional Service is available in approximately 250 Company Controlled Sales Agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

FRIDEN CALCULATING MACHINE CO., INC.
HOME OFFICE AND PLANT • SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A. • SALES AND SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
Canadian Distributors: **JOSEPH McDOWELL & CO.**
Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ontario
Sales and Service in all principal cities.

MEMBERS
Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
Calgary Stock Exchange
Vancouver Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
The Investment Dealers' Association of Canada

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
WINNIPEG

BRANCHES
Vancouver
Victoria
Calgary
Edmonton
Regina
Saskatoon
Moose Jaw
Lethbridge
Portage La Prairie
Swift Current
Kenora
Toronto
Montreal

To Traders in Stocks and Bonds

We offer traders and investors complete facilities for buying and selling listed and unlisted industrial, mining and oil stocks as well as in Government, Municipal and Corporation bonds.

These facilities are exceptional because we are members of six Canadian Stock Exchanges and have fourteen offices from Montreal to Victoria all directly connected by private wires.

You are invited to use our offices for active trading or occasional investment transactions. Our statistical department is at your service to supply facts and figures about any securities in which you are interested.

• • • •

Eastern business men, when travelling West, are invited to get quotations and service from our Western offices. They may also keep posted on quotations while en route, through bulletins we place on Transcontinental trains giving market quotations for leading Canadian and American stocks.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS
ESTABLISHED 1857
EXECUTIVE OFFICES WINNIPEG

Fourteen offices from Montreal to Victoria connected by direct private wires.

38

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Roy Thomson, the Happy Tycoon, Admits His Quest for Money

By JEAN TWEED

ROY THOMSON, Canadian newspaper and radio owner, was once described as "a happy personality". There are many reasons for happiness: a rare book will please a bibliophile; a one penny black will entrance a philatelist; and two million dollars worth of newspaper publications and radio stations gives Mr. Thomson a *very* happy personality indeed.

There are those who complain the Thomson empire was built up by highly unorthodox methods. Mr. Thomson agrees happily. "What are orthodox methods?" he demands scornfully. "They're rules adopted by old established outfits to prevent young new outfits from making money. Well, I couldn't afford to be orthodox when I was young. I had to make money. Now of course, it's different. I can afford to follow the rules. I've made a lot of money and I'm hell-bent on convention."

Convention or not, Mr. Thomson is still hell-bent on making money. He is a member of the fast-dying race of uninhibited millionaires and although the Department of National Revenue takes a good deal of enjoyment out of his calling, he is unaffectedly enthusiastic about his success. He enlarges on his past, present and future in a manner the more cautious deplore as loose. "I'm frank," he announces. "I'm brutally frank." After a reflective pause he adds, "But when I'm not so frank, I look just as frank."

The matters about which Mr. Thomson cares to be frank are his six Ontario daily papers in such non-competitive towns as Timmins, Galt, Kirkland Lake, Sarnia, Welland and Woodstock. Circulation totals about 50,000; the biggest, Timmins, running near 12,000. Last year, Thomson spread tentatively to Kingston, Jamaica, and this year he and Jack Cooke, owner-manager of Toronto radio station CKEY, took a flier into the national field and bought Canadian *Liberty*, weekly magazine. At the moment rumor has Thomson eyeing such diverse spots as British Guiana, Ireland, France and even a floating radio station off England. He doesn't deny any of the above panorama except the floating station. "That was one of my damfool ideas," he explained. "I have damfool ideas too, you know. But I don't spend any money on them."

On this point Mr. Thomson and his associates agree. There is nothing loose about his money. One acquaintance said, "He's like a St. Bernard dog trudging after the mountaineers with a keg of cash instead of rum. But there's only one opener to that keg. A nice, crisp dollar."

Northern Monopoly

In private radio Mr. Thomson has found his mountain-climbing circumscribed by the broadcasting act and the multiple ownership ban, which says one station per man is the limit. However, he managed to acquire three stations outright before these legal annoyances were invented, in Kirkland Lake, Timmins and North Bay. The first two are 5,000 watt stations, the latter 1,000 watts. The fact there are no other stations servicing Northern Ontario gives Thomson a virtual monopoly. He once owned the Stratford station, but sold it in 1938 and bought three small Quebec stations. These he sold in 1944 for various reasons. First, the fights peculiar to radio stations were carried on in French, which ruled Mr. Thomson out. Secondly, he couldn't check on the broadcast without an interpreter, and thirdly he needed the money to buy the Galt, Welland, Woodstock and Sarnia daily papers. In 1942 he bought 49% of Kingston and Peterborough stations, the remaining 51% being owned by his good friend Senator W. Rupert Davies.

At the moment, Thomson and Jack Cooke have their immediate sights on the Toronto *Telegram*, which would put Thomson into the Sifton, Southam class of owner, and into a highly competitive market. Newspapermen console themselves over their beer, by pointing out Thomson is a businessman not a newspaperman, and that history and *Liberty* will prove the breeds don't mix.

Mr. Thomson is quite a thorn in the side of traditional newsmen. As every newsboy realizes, there is only one way to become a publisher, and that is to sell newspapers on some street corner, preferably in a very tough district. The gradual evolution to copy boy, to reporter, to managing editor, to owner is inevitable. Mr. Thomson, on the other hand, never sold newspapers, got no nearer printer's ink than the average reader, and fails to jump into ecstacies when the presses start rolling.

In fact he was a local Toronto boy who started business at the age of 14 with a commercial fishing supply company, as office boy, stenographer and bookkeeper. He graduated to salesman where he managed to amass a little money. "The only difference between other salesmen and me, is that I worked," he says. "Other people went north for a rest. Jeez! I went up to make money."

By the time he was 25, in 1919, he pulled out of the fishing-tackle business and decided there was money in farming in Saskatchewan. Almost any Saskatchewan farmer could have, and probably did, refute this. It took Thomson one year to find it out. At which point, unlike most farmers, he sold his section of land at a loss, and came east again. This time he went into business with his brother distributing automotive parts, not too successfully. In 1930 they took on the distributing agency of a radio manufacturing company and opened a branch in North Bay. Since radio reception was particularly unreliable, the agency wasn't too profitable. Every time Thomson appeared in the vicinity, the unlucky holders of loaned sets (a promotional stunt) would offer to pay for the removal of "that squeaking, squalling contraption".

"Hell! There's only one thing to do," said Thomson. "Build a station here so radio reception is bound to be good." He persuaded the Canadian National Carbon station in Toronto to give him their old transmitter which was kicking around as a museum piece. His note to the station was for $500. Proof of Thomson's naiveté as an impresario was his unfortunate neglect to notice that the two tubes for the transmitter were lacking. A rush letter came from North Bay to the Carbon Company station asking his note be

THE RAILWAYMAN
THE NICKEL WORKER
depend on each other

Every day train loads of Nickel roll out from the smelters at Copper Cliff to the refineries at Port Colborne and from there to the industries and the seaports of North America. Heavy freight rolls in from all parts of Canada. In some years the Canadian Nickel industry has used *every day:* ten cars of timber, twelve tons of explosives, 2330 feet of pipe, two tons of nails, machinery and supplies in endless variety. In one year the Canadian Nickel industry paid over six million dollars to Canadian railroads for freight. Much of this money was used to pay Canadian railwaymen's wages.

Every year Canadian railroads buy equipment containing Nickel. Tons of Nickel go into locomotives, and freight and passenger car frames, because Nickel Alloys are tough, strong, rust-resistant. The purchase of this equipment means jobs for scores of men engaged in producing and refining Canadian Nickel.

Canadian railroads could not operate at their present efficiency without Canadian Nickel. The Canadian Nickel industry could not continue to operate without Canadian railroads. Each industry creates employment in the other. No matter how we earn a living, we are all one family, each depending on the others.

"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

INCO
TRADE MARK

CANADIAN NICKEL

Pressing on with the development of Canada's Nickel Resources

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET W., TORONTO

ROY A. THOMSON

increased by $160 and the tubes forwarded. Since there was little likelihood of the note being redeemed without the tubes, the company complied. And Thomson's first radio station opened in North Bay in 1930 in the attic of a theatre building.

He was pleasantly surprised by the money brought in by his station and at the end of three years established the Timmins and Kirkland Lake stations. Then his acquisitive eye fell on newspapers, and the Timmins weekly paper found itself Thompson-owned and turned into a daily.

Thomson's main criterion for a newspaper is "What is the circulation?" and "What is the market?" In radio he asks, "What is the possibility of local accounts?" These are, of course, the basic questions every owner asks, but most owners cover up such a lucre-conscious attitude with phrases about "community building" and "public service". One such evasive gentleman remarked sourly, "Thomson works on the Divine Right of Ownership. Make as much as possible and spend as little." The gentleman did not refer to the handsome profits accruing in his own company. Another embittered citizen said, "Thomson's radio policy is Thomson rampant on a dollar sign".

What really is provoking these fellow-magnates is Thomson's cheerful admission of his quest for money. In this day of social consciousness it is not considered fashionable to be obviously wealthy.

It is generally admitted that the Thomson organizations are probably no worse and certainly no better than any others, when it comes to milking off profits, but Thomson has put a great deal of money back into the equipment and construction of both his papers and stations. The Timmins building, for instance, which he built in 1939-40 at a cost of $150,000, is conceded to be one of the best of its kind. Woodstock and Welland have also experienced some expensive renovating and expansion, and Galt is due for a new building next year. He has his own engineering company to service the equipment on all his radio stations. Altogether there are six Thomson companies: Thomson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto; Northern Broadcasting and Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto; National Broadcast Sales Ltd., Toronto; Woodbridge Co. Ltd., Toronto; St. Lawrence Advertising Co. Ltd., Montreal; Northern News Ltd., Kirkland Lake.

Paid Off in Newspapers

Employees number around 500, and salaries below the executive rank are not high. Even some executives are not too expansively paid. This is a hangover from the days when Thomson found it necessary to pay off his first newspaper correspondents in newspapers. If the correspondent was a good salesman he made a good salary and the Thomson circulation jumped. His employees are not exactly life members of the organization but there is comparatively little firing. This is due to Thomson's dislike of discharging anyone. Co-workers say Thomson can spend a whole morning convincing them and himself that an inefficient employee is really needed in another department where he can't do much damage.

Editorially, not much interference comes from the top, providing profits more than cancel losses. The newspapers are not run on an editorial chain, although each must take H. R. Farmer's column "This and That", which is written in Toronto. "That" to Mr. Farmer means mainly Russia and its (in his mind) Canadian counterpart socialism. However, in a truly broadminded way, the Timmins *Daily Press* runs Mr. Farmer in column 3 on the editorial page, and Mr. Elmore Philpott (of more socialist tendencies) in column 5.

The radio stations follow the tried and true formula of Canadian network broadcasts, recordings, and spot announcements. Unlike many of his competitors Thomson doesn't bristle at the mention of the publicly-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and is quite pleased to take nine hours or so daily programs from it, mainly commercial of course. He has kept pretty well out of the public vs. private political squabble, and seems content to till his own backyard. "Now that radio's so damned socialized, I'll just stick to newspapers from now on," he shrugged. "In this country anyway."

Mr. Thomson hasn't always shrugged off politics. From 1931 to '35 he was a leading alderman of North Bay as head of (oddly enough) the Finance Committee. He was quite definite about the woolly way in which municipal governments handled their money, and in 1932 felt strongly enough to run for mayor. It was quite a hot campaign with the radio station (his) backing him stoutly, and the newspaper (not his) bucking him just as stoutly. The former mayor retained his job however, and Thomson was convinced that a good businessman has two strikes against him in politics. "The other guy had been living there since 1905", he said. "I was lucky to get defeated."

In looks Thomson has the qualifications of magnate-hood. It has been noticeable recently that nearly all tycoons described by writers have been over six feet high and weigh roughly (never smoothly) 230-250 pounds. Mr. Thomson fills these requirements absolutely. He also has the added quality of looking somewhat like an amiable, myopic water buffalo. He wears glasses of binocular thickness ("eyes once got so bad I couldn't even read a column of figures") and dresses expensively and conservatively.

Push-Ups and Who-Done-Its

He enjoys travelling, good liquor and good food. The latter taste has given him some trouble with his figure, and at one time he did regular morning push-ups. He also contemplated badminton one especially sunny morning, but averted his eye quickly.

In matters cultural he is rather proud of his lack of appreciation, which is by no means as pronounced as he leads one to think. One of his closer friends once decided to elevate the Thomson taste and selected some peculiar Irish mid-Victorian books for the experiment. Thomson's reaction was by no means surprising: "I just couldn't get through them," he declared. "I like who-done-its".

Out of business hours Thomson conducts extra-curricular activities mostly having to do with business. He is a director of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association; The Canadian Press; Skyway Drive-in Theatres Ltd., Fleet Manufacturing and Aircraft Ltd., and the Progressive-Conservative Albany Club. "I'm a private-enterpriser. Why the hell wouldn't I be?" He is also vice-president of Press News Ltd., and a member of the National Club and the Board of Trade.

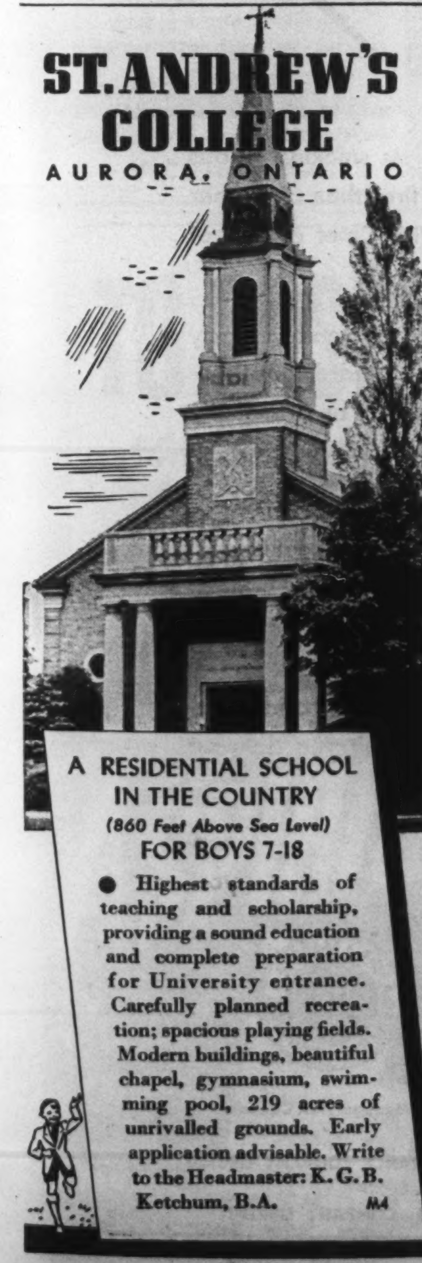
He and his family expect to move into their new seven-acre estate sometime this summer. It is a very posh residence complete with swimming pool and conveniently close to his fellow Toronto tycoons. The family consists of his wife, the former Edna Annis Irvine from Drayton, Ontario, and three children, Audrey, Irma and Kenneth. Kenneth is finishing up his education at Cambridge, England, and is expected to be a staff member on the Timmins paper next year.

Since the Thomson companies are all owned within the family there are no published financial statements. But this summer a public issue on the Thomson Publishing Co. is expected. It will be interesting to see how the market evaluates this happy personality.

IDEAL LAXATIVE
FOR CHILDREN - GROWN-UPS

DOUBLE-ACTION
PHILLIPS'
THE PROVED
LAXATIVE
ANTACID
ALL DRUGSTORES

GENUINE PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA
ANTACID LAXATIVE
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING



ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE
AURORA, ONTARIO

A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY
(860 Feet Above Sea Level)
FOR BOYS 7-18

● Highest standards of teaching and scholarship, providing a sound education and complete preparation for University entrance. Carefully planned recreation; spacious playing fields. Modern buildings, beautiful chapel, gymnasium, swimming pool, 219 acres of unrivalled grounds. Early application advisable. Write to the Headmaster: K. G. B. Ketchum, B.A. M4

EFFICIENCY

Built into *every* FRIDEN

Here is the Fully Automatic Calculator that brings you the *figure work efficiency* needed in every type of business . . . large or small. Join the thousands of FRIDEN USERS who have gained accounting confidence through being able to produce speedily and with positive proof of accuracy; all types of figure work from the simplest to the most complicated. Contact your local Friden Representative . . . learn of the Calculator into which *efficiency* has been "built-in" at the Factory, ask for a demonstration on your own figure work problems.

Friden Mechanical and Instructional Service is available in approximately 250 Company Controlled Sales Agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

FRIDEN CALCULATING MACHINE CO., INC.
HOME OFFICE AND PLANT • SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A. • SALES AND SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
Canadian Distributors: JOSEPH McDOWELL & CO.
Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ontario
Sales and Service in all principal cities.

MEMBERS
Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
Calgary Stock Exchange
Vancouver Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
The Investment Dealers' Association of Canada

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
WINNIPEG

BRANCHES
Vancouver
Victoria
Calgary
Edmonton
Regina
Saskatoon
Moose Jaw
Lethbridge
Portage La Prairie
Swift Current
Kenora
Toronto
Montreal

To Traders in Stocks and Bonds

We offer traders and investors complete facilities for buying and selling listed and unlisted industrial, mining and oil stocks as well as in Government, Municipal and Corporation bonds.

These facilities are exceptional because we are members of six Canadian Stock Exchanges and have fourteen offices from Montreal to Victoria all directly connected by private wires.

You are invited to use our offices for active trading or occasional investment transactions. Our statistical department is at your service to supply facts and figures about any securities in which you are interested.

• • • •

Eastern business men, when travelling West, are invited to get quotations and service from our Western offices. They may also keep posted on quotations while en route, through bulletins we place on Transcontinental trains giving market quotations for leading Canadian and American stocks.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS
ESTABLISHED 1857
EXECUTIVE OFFICES WINNIPEG
Fourteen offices from Montreal to Victoria connected by direct private wires.
38

MUSICAL EVENTS

Mendelssohn Choir Renews Claim to Title of Continent's Best

By JOHN H. YOCOM

WITH its first all-choral concert in eleven years proudly tucked away last week, Toronto's Mendelssohn Choir, under Sir Ernest MacMillan, could justifiably aspire to the title "North America's Finest". However, it would not be the first time that the Canadian choral organization, founded in 1894, could claim the red ribbon. (Among the few rivals that might challenge it is the famed Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir).

Usually there is a psychological barrier that prevents music from so large a group (195 voices) being as communicative as it should be. But last week's well-chosen program was a body of music which broke the barrier, completely captivated the large audience with various forms; e.g., a liturgical "Surge Illuminare" by Palestrina; a cold, dry, mathematical Bach motet, "Be Not Afraid", with rapid antiphonal singing by two choirs, in eight parts; a spirited drinking song, "Wassail", by Vaughan Williams; an exquisite, ethereal "Blue Bird" by Stanford, with subtle harmonizings and a deep strain of inner beauty under the surface appeal, like Shelley's poetry; Eaton Fanning's romantically descriptive "How Sweet the Moonlight."

There were occasions when the listener might have wished for slight difference — sporadic shrillness in the sopranos, flattening on held chords, some monotony in rendering the double choir antiphonal music (albeit with smooth blending), a tendency to "paint over" the colors of tenors and altos with vigorous sopranos and basses—but fine a cappella music well performed disarms criticism. The wide range of dynamics from sonorous effects to delicate whisperings outrivalled a symphony orchestra in control. We doubt, for instance, whether "Dear, Canst Thou Tell" has been sung better in any place or at any time since Brahms wrote it. The precise diction, the clean phrasing, the blending in the rich and colorful harmonies, and the even coalescing of the canon stemmed from Sir Ernest's careful preparation and conducting.

Sir Ernest is the third conductor of the group. Three years after the founder and first conductor Dr. Augustus Stephen Vogt conducted the first concert in Massey Hall in Jan. 1895, he disbanded it. His purpose: to rid the choir of stale voices that might go on clucking and bleating year after year. Vogt had seen that most choral societies fail because of the decline in voice quality. He was back in 1900 with a new choir, constituted on lines entirely different from anything that had been heard before on this continent. From then until today, all M.C. singers must take a new voice and reading test at the beginning of each season. (Fifty-six of the singers are new this year.)

The history of the choir is a big piece of the musical history of Toronto. For instance, the first full size symphony ever heard in the city, the Pittsburg orchestra under operetta composer Victor Herbert, once appeared with the choir. Each week of annual choral concerts from 1918 to 1926 included the Philadelphia orchestra, Stokowski conducting; between 1927 and 1931, the Cincinnati orchestra under Fritz Reiner.

In the twentieth season Vogt retired to be succeeded by Dr. Herbert Fricker, conductor of the Leeds choir, who directed until 1942 when he retired on account of ill health and turned it over to Sir Ernest. Now the great group—the men in tails, the women in pastel shade gowns—does annual presentations of the "Messiah" at Christmas, Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" at Easter, and various other concerts; is currently contemplating a tour some time this year to Buffalo, Rochester and New York.

Assisting artist was Montreal soprano Simone Flibotte, last year's "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" winner, who charmed her audience with a generous set of numbers, including Haydn's "The Mermaid's Song," Saint Saëns' "Mon coeur à ta voix" and Rachmaninoff's "Silence of the Night" and "Le Printemps."

Other Goings-On

The week was a smorgasbord of musical fare—in addition to the M. C. concert, double portions of Gilbert and Sullivan for six days, two T.S.O. offerings with Hungarian-Brazilian Eugene Szenkar as guest-conductor, a chili con carne of light Mexican music and dancing in Maple Leaf Gardens sponsored by the Toronto police.

Canada Packers Operatic Society presented "The Mikado" and "Utopia Limited," the latter a repeat of last year's hit. Director Richard W. Curry prepared the productions and conducted the performances. The "Utopia" chorus and both the men's and girls' choruses in "Mikado" sang with spirit and proper choral balance. Best individual work was done by Arthur Sclater as Ko-Ko, who with A-1 acting and sufficiently good voice maintained a consistently effective comic characterization. Mary Black as Katisha gave the stand-out female performance. William Currie as Nanki-Poo sang competently enough but the stiffness of his acting decreased his effectiveness. Lights, settings and costumes were good and the production pace of both works was well kept.

However, we think that better handling of stage deportment and stage business generally, both for groups and individuals, would improve the society's productions. The orchestra's efforts, in overtures, interludes and accompaniments were definitely under the high level of the vocal work.

Now active in South America where he founded the Brazil National Symphony, Eugene Szenkar, guest conductor of the T.S.O. subscription and Pops concerts, used to conduct in Cologne and elsewhere before the Nazis came to power. He is a thoroughly routined musician with a dominating manner. We liked particularly his interpretation of Villa-Lobos's interesting "Bachiana, No. 4" and of Ravel's choreographic "Daphnis and Chloe, Second Suite" despite some lack of coordination in parts of the latter. Brahms' "Symphony No. 1 in C minor" was majestically handled, especially the last movement. His own transcription of Bach's "Toccata and Fugue in D minor" invited comparisons with others we have heard (e.g., Stokowski's). Szenkar's was noisy with overdoses of brass, lacked the clean-cut development and subtler colorings that greater reliance on woodwinds would have given it.

Coming Events

HAZEL SCOTT

"Parade" by Barber Shop Quartets Society will be held in Massey Hall, March 1; U.S. and Canadian groups. Twenty-four songs comprise "The Wintry Road" (Die Winterreise"), the last set which Shubert composed even while suffering his last illness. This cycle will be presented on the evening of March 3 at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Concert-Hall by Dr. Ernesto Vinci, widely-known singer, lecturer and festival adjudicator, accompanied by Weldon Kilburn . . . At the last "Wednesday Five O'Clock" at Toronto Cons., March 5, the artists will be Greta Kraus, harpsichord, Gordon Day, flute, and Cornelius Ysselstyn, cello, in a program of several seldom-heard works for this combination . . . . French harpist Marcel Grandjany, at the T. S. O. subscription concert, Massey Hall, March 4 . . . Boogie-pianist Hazel Scott at Massey Hall, March 6 . . . U.S. baritone Conrad Thibault, at the T.S.O. Pop concert, March 7.

CONRAD THIBAULT

West Coast Violinist in Toronto Recital

By JOHN COZENS

HARRY ADASKIN'S recent Toronto concert was somewhat in the nature of an enthusiastic encore to his New York recital of the previous week. Playing to a capacity audience at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Concert-hall, he repeated his Times Hall program with its first number by the Toronto composer, John J. Weinzweig. This sonata is in modern recitative style, violin melodies against piano dissonance. At the continued applause,

ERNESTO
VINCI
BARITONE
with WELDON KILBURN at the piano
Presents Schubert's Song-Cycle
"THE WINTRY ROAD"
(DIE WINTERREISE)
MONDAY, MARCH 3 at 8.30 p.m.
CONSERVATORY CONCERT-HALL
University Avenue at College Street
Tickets $1.00 (plus tax) Students 50c (plus tax)
For sale at Toronto Conservatory of Music

"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST
CIGARETTE

MIGHTY NICE ROSE, THAT YOU'RE WEARING
ISN'T IT A BEAUT! IT'S OFF THAT BUSH YOU GAVE ME — REMEMBER, YOU BOUGHT IT FOR ME FROM BROOKDALE - KINGSWAY NURSERY

Write for Free Coloured Garden Guide

BROOKDALE-KINGSWAY NURSERY
BOWMANVILLE — ONTARIO

GUILTY!
...as charged

MATCHES and careless smoking habits account for more fires than any other single cause says the Fire Chief of one of Canada's largest cities.

In many cases lives are lost and property destroyed to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars. This loss can be drastically reduced by simple care on the part of smokers.

Fires, no matter what the cause, are invariably attributed to some form of carelessness or neglect. It is the solemn duty of every one to exercise the utmost precautionary measures to safeguard the lives and property of his fellowmen. Won't you do your part?

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON
LIMITED
FIRE • MARINE • GENERAL INSURANCE • EST. 1835

Head Office For Canada: Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto • Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada
COMPANIES OF THE "UNION OF CANTON" GROUP
BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED • THE BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
BEAVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Also under same management in Canada: THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANC: COMPANY LIMITED
34B

Adaskin brought the composer to share in the ovation.

Aaron Copland's "Sonata for Violin and Piano" opened with an unexpectedly vigorous *andante,* the second movement making continual and impressive use of short melodies against a poignant bell-like figure in the piano. The final *allegretto* was made particularly forceful by the sudden pauses which punctuated the whole movement. The sombre opening of "Poème" was typical of the underlying strain of sadness which is common to most of Chausson's music. Nevertheless, it serves to bring out the romantic beauty which has kept this work in the repertoire of all front-rank violinists for half a century.

Adaskin devoted the second half of the program to a third modern work, "Concerto" by Paul Hindemith and displayed a skilful understanding of the composer's cleverly-worked-out designs.

There were four insistently demanded encores: the exquisite "Christmas Cradle Song" by Max Reger, played on muted strings; "En Bateau," a lovely study by Debussy; "Country Dance," a richly designed work by Sibelius; and last "Obertass Mazurka" a delightfully rhythmical composition which Adaskin playfully dedicated to a former student present at the concert.

We have made no mention of the pianist, Frances Marr, until now, because she merits far more than the usual tactful notice given an accompanist. Certainly one of less ability could not have maintained the consistently high level displayed by Frances Marr throughout the program. As husband and wife they perhaps have more time together for practice—however this may be, the result, as the New York *Times* put it, "was really more a chamber music duo than a conventional recital."

WEDNESDAY
MARCH 5
FIVE O'CLOCK
ONE HOUR OF CHAMBER MUSIC
GRETA KRAUS, Harpsichord
GORDON DAY, Flute
CORNELIUS YSSELSTYN, 'Cello
PROGRAMME
Sonata a Tre - - - - - - - - - - - *Lotti*
Sonata - - - - - - - - - - - - *Cervetto*
Partita No. 2 in C minor - - - - - *Bach*
Sonata - - - - - - - - - - - *Hellendaal*
Sonata a Tre - - - - - - - - - - *Loeillet*
TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
CONCERT HALL
University Avenue at College Street.
Tickets $1.00 Student Tickets .50

ANGELA
HOTEL
Just a Little Different
Highest Standard of Service
Excellent Cuisine
Five Minutes to Centre of City
Continental or American Plan
VICTORIA, B.C.

TO EASE
ACHES AND PAINS OF
COLDS
ASPIRIN
GOES TO WORK IN JUST 2 SECONDS
LOWEST PRICES EVER
12 tablets.....18c
24 tablets.....29c
100 tablets.....79c
GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY

THE FILM PARADE

The Semi-Burlesque Approach to Screen Musical Biography

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT'S hard to tell whether a picture like "Song of Scheherazade" is the product of cynicism or witlessness. It is probable, however, that the screen authors of such musical biographies operate knowingly on both levels. For if you attempt to approximate actual biography you become involved at once with all sorts of irksome problems of detail and adaptation. If on the other hand you merely pick up any haphazard story that happens to be kicking about in the studio files and work in your well-known composer as hero, along with sufficient cue-situations to accommodate his more celebrated tunes, you can laugh the whole thing off as parody and still be smarter than your audience.

The treatment to be sure has its limitations. You can't be completely off-handed in dealing with tragic geniuses like Chopin or Beethoven, or with celebrities like Cole Porter. The subject mustn't be of too impressive a musical stature, the details of his life must be fairly obscure, and of course he must be deceased. Rimsky-Korsakoff is practically ideal for this treatment.

So in "Song of Scheherazade" we have Nickie Rimsky-Korsakoff (Jean Pierre Aumont) as a member of the Czar's navy. On shore leave in Morocco he heads straight for the nearest piano and is soon so deep in musical invention that for a long time he is hardly aware of the notable composition of Yvonne de Carlo. This is corrected eventually and under Miss de Carlo's inspiration he finishes the "Song of India" and dashes off "The Flight of the Bumblebee," "Hymn to the Sun" and "Scheherazade." There is a certain amount of comedy supplied by Eve Arden as the heroine's mother, as well as a threatened strip-tease aboard ship by the heroine herself. Miss Arden's comedy doesn't quite come off and neither do Miss de Carlo's clothes. It's a big, foolish, skittish piece and its chief virtue is that it is less pretentious and lugubrious than most current musical biographies. Still I hope no one gets the idea of giving us the life of Tschaikowsky with a Turhan Bey and Maria Montez.

Evil Doers Submerged

"The Verdict" has Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre, a gloomy London setting and a plot that is rather more conscientious than ingenious in construction. A victim is found murdered in a locked and bolted room and the questions confronting the audience are: (a) Who was the murderer? (b) How did he gain access to the room? and (c) Is it worth while waiting to find out? The film devotes at least seven-eighths of its length to establishing false leads, which is of course standard practice in a murder mystery. The sort of speculation it arouses, however, isn't of a kind to keep you vividly interested and there are few alarms along the way. Altogether it is pretty staid entertainment and even old evil doers like Peter Lorre and Sydney Greenstreet tend to get submerged in the general respectability. There is a sort of double-twist surprise at the very end, if you're not past caring by that time.

Dr. Ernesto Vinci, celebrated lecturer and baritone, in Schubert's "Wintry Road" song-cycle, Toronto Conservatory Concert-hall, March 3.

Thanks largely to Jeanne Crain's pretty and touching performance as a high school miss in love with her good-looking French teacher, "Margie" is an evocative little souvenir of the late twenties.

"Margie" is a teen-ager's Cinderella story which approaches adolescent experience more closely than most Cinderella tales, or most stories about adolescence. The young heroine achieves the height of dizzy ambition when the captain of the football team grudgingly invites her to skate. Then at the height of her performance she loses her bloomers. She engages in a class debate, and the debate is eloquent and painful and funny in a way that everybody who knows adolescents will recognize and most people who write about adolescents contrive to miss. She almost fails to get to the Senior Prom, and her humiliations and ecstasies over this crisis are faithfully and tenderly recorded without a single indulgent adult chuckle. It is too bad that this intelligent reticence isn't observed throughout the whole film. For instance, Margie's sudden agonized clutch at her bloomers is the gimmick for practically every crisis in the story — though no nice girl in the twenties could conceivably allow such a calamity to occur more than once. Most of the time, however, the film is so fresh, unpretentious and alert that the occasional lapse for the sake of a laugh can't be said to spoil it.

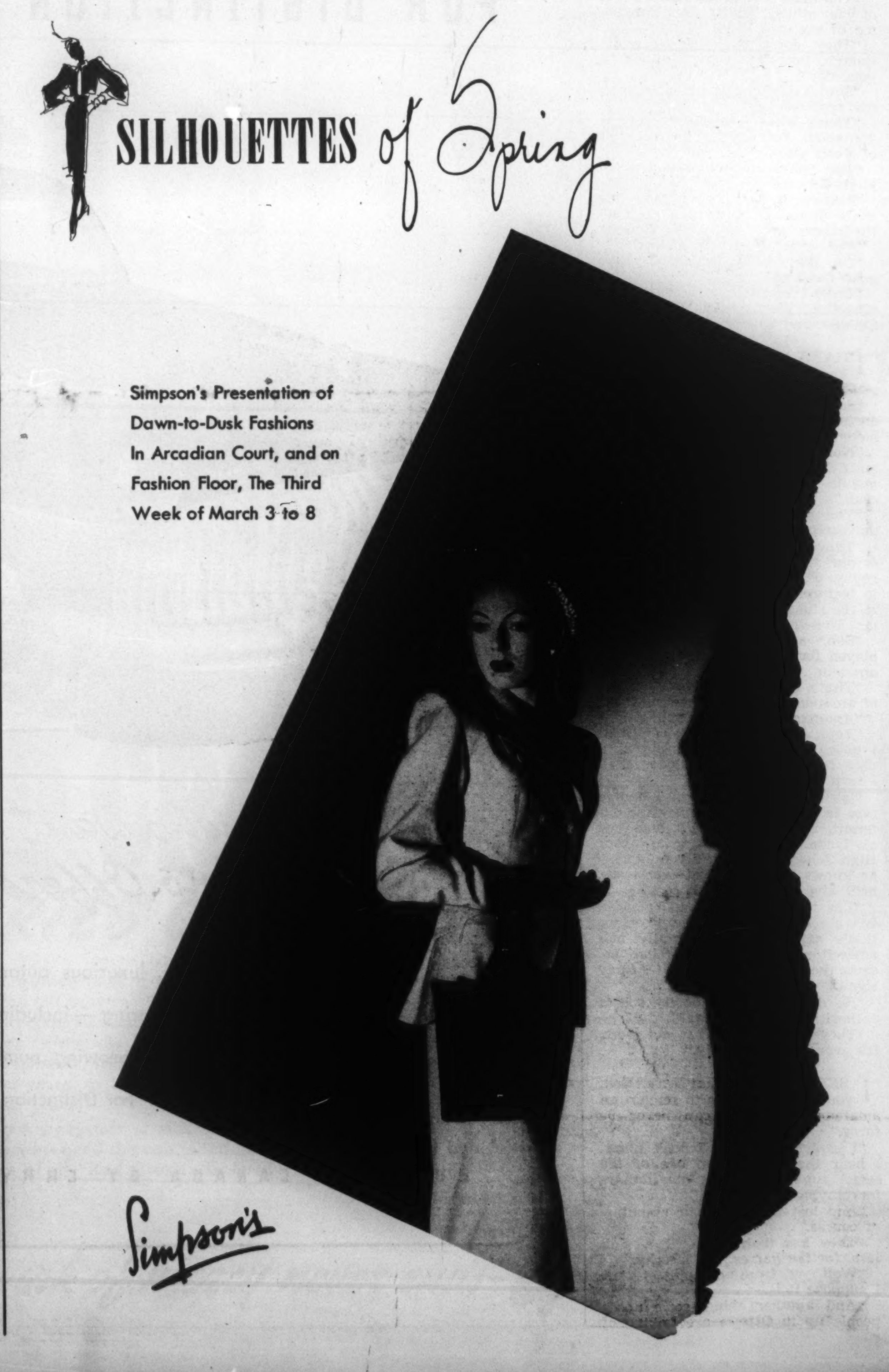
SWIFT REVIEW

OPEN CITY. A grim harassing but superb picture describing the workings of the Italian underground during the Nazi occupation.

CLOAK AND DAGGER. Gary Cooper as a nuclear physicist mixes spying, science and romance in a good exciting melodrama directed by Fritz Lang. With Lilli Palmer.

STRANGE WOMAN. Hedy Lamarr as an ambitious girl too good for her environment but not too good to arrange an advantageous murder. Even Miss Lamarr's good looks, however, can't make this anything but a dull piece.

NOTORIOUS. Hitchcock film which takes Ingrid Bergman and Cary Grant to Brazil on a Nazi spy-hunt. Only fair entertainment.


SILHOUETTES of Spring
Simpson's Presentation of Dawn-to-Dusk Fashions In Arcadian Court, and on Fashion Floor, The Third Week of March 3 to 8
Simpson's

SPORTING LIFE

For Pleasure but Not for Money, or What Is an Amateur Today?

By KIMBALL McILROY

"FATHER, may I speak to you confidentially about a matter that's been troubling me for some time?"

"Well, yes, Son, I suppose you may, though I'd rather your Mother were here."

"What's she got to do with it?"

"Well, Son, that's a little awkward to explain. However, have you ever thought about the birds and the bees? Has it ever occurred to you that . . . ?"

"Oh, it's not about *that*, Father. If you ever want any additional information on *that*, I'll be glad to oblige. This is far more important."

"It is?"

"This is about hockey."

"Oh, I see."

"And baseball and rugby and maybe even lacrosse."

"You know I've always been proud of your athletic ability, Son. Reminds me of my own youth."

"They don't pay off on pride, though, Pop. You were a sucker in your day."

"Son! You're not thinking of turning *professional!*"

"That's what I wanted to talk to you about. You see, I've had a couple of good offers from pro clubs."

"But you're in your last year of High School."

"I know. It does seem a little late to be thinking of turning pro, but the scouts say I developed slowly."

"But what about your education?"

"Oh, that's okay. Both clubs have good coaches."

"I don't mean that. I mean your schooling, your academic education. College, and that sort of thing."

"THAT'S the point. You see, I've had good offers from a couple of colleges, too."

"Scholarships? Why, that's wonderful, Son. I never dreamed. Why haven't you told me before?"

"Not scholarships, Pop. That's old stuff. That went out with the automobile. These offers are straight cash."

"You mean *money?* To attend a university?"

"They don't care whether I attend or not, just so long as I turn out for rugby. They suggest I ought to go to lectures once in a while, though, so the student body will get to know me. It helps at the box office."

"Son, a gentleman has always played for the love of the game. An amateur . . . "

"That's my problem, Pop. A couple of amateur clubs are after me, too."

"*Amateur* clubs! *After* you!"

"Yep. And my problem is: shall I go to one of the colleges, shall I play for an amateur club, or shall I turn pro?"

"Well, Son, the problems I had to face in my day were somewhat different, of course, but I'll help you all I can. My advice is to ask your High School coach. He's your friend, he knows boys, he's had experience, he'll give you sound advice."

"I'm not so sure, Pop. You see, he's a scout for one of the pro clubs that's after me, so naturally he's advised me to sign with them, because he gets fifty per cent of my signing fee."

"He does! But what do the school authorities think of that?"

"They think he ought to get more. It's wonderful publicity."

"I SEE. Well, in that case, Son, your best course is to remain an amateur. Then you can never be sorry."

"I can't? Gee, Pop, I don't know. I hear that players on one of the senior rugby teams got nine dollars for playing last season."

"And lost their amateur standing, of course."

"They lost their shirts! *Nine* dollars, for *ten* games. It's larceny."

"Well, yes, from one point of view I suppose it is."

"And another thing, some nosey people up in Ottawa are talking of making amateur athletes pay income tax."

"On nine dollars?"

"Oh, no. Most amateurs wouldn't play ten minutes for nine dollars. One of my offers is three thousand for the season."

"Let me sit down for a minute, Son. There, that's better. Now, what would a professional club pay you?"

"More than that, because they haven't got so many club officials getting their cut."

"Then I'd rather you turned professional. At least you'd be honest."

"Yeah, I suppose. But there are drawbacks, though maybe the unions will take care of that."

"The unions! In sport?"

"Sure. They're organizing unions to get athletes their rights. Why, do you know that one of the baseball clubs has announced it won't even let its players sell endorsements without permission? The *Old Hemps* people have made me a good offer for when I turn pro, too."

"But you don't smoke."

"Don't be silly, Pop. What's the matter? Another thing, the pro hockey clubs, once you're signed with them, won't even let you turn amateur again if they don't want you to."

"I THINK I'll lie down, Son. Now, let me get this straight. The pro clubs won't let their players revert to amateurs?"

"Not if they don't want them to."

"But the amateur people don't care if ex-pros turn out for amateur clubs?"

"Of course not. The old pros are wonderful gate attractions."

"Son, why don't you go to college?"

"Maybe you're right, Pop. The schedules aren't nearly as tough."

"That's not exactly what I meant."

"The pay's good and, besides, they see to it that you have some place to live, which is important these days."

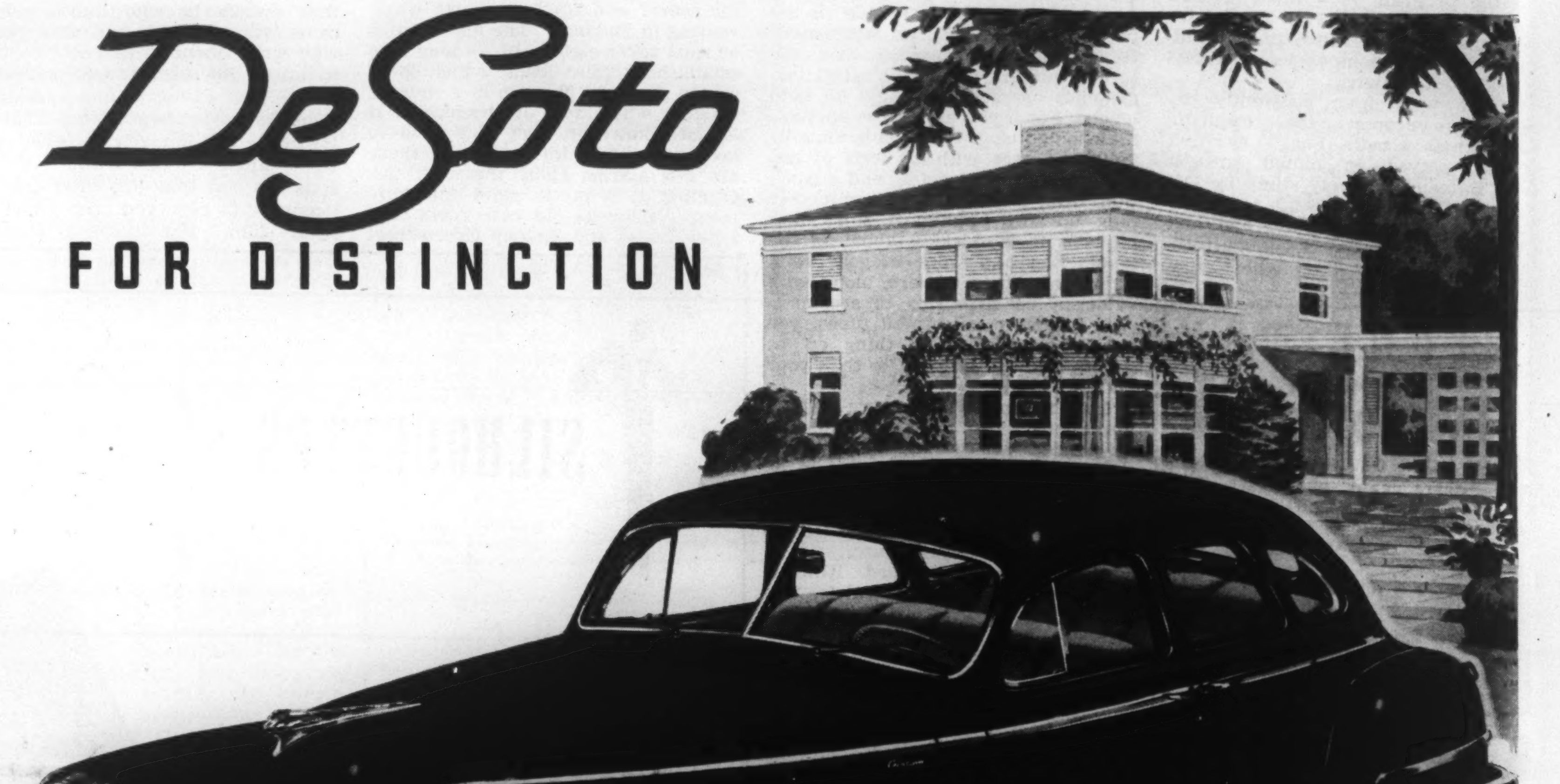
"That's not exactly . . . "

"You get a lot of free publicity and a much better contract when you graduate and turn pro."

"*Turn* pro? Mind if I close my eyes, Son?"

"But the big thing is those co-eds. They just love rugby players. Hm! Pop, I think I'll take your advice and go to college."

"Son, help me sit up, let me shake your hand. I can see that *everything* hasn't changed since I was a boy."



DeSoto

FOR DISTINCTION

for Those who want a Quality Car DeSoto Offers...

. . . a distinctive, luxurious automobile embodying all that's finest in Chrysler Corporation engineering — including the famous gyrol Fluid Drive and "Tip-Toe" gear shift. The ever-growing number of enthusiastic owners of these beautiful DeSoto cars, agree: "For Distinction, it's DeSoto".

BUILT IN CANADA BY CHRYSLER

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

The Glorious Tread of Scottish Folk Still Echoes Down The Centuries

By IAN A. MACKENZIE

Canada's Minister of Veterans Affairs is perhaps less well known in this country for his academic distinction. A graduate of the famous Kingussie School and of Edinburgh University he is the holder of numerous scholastic honors for research into Celtic literature and has been a contributor to learned journals devoted to this subject since his student days. He has recently been appointed a member of the Imperial Privy Council.

THE SCOT IN HISTORY, by Wallace Notestein, Sterling Professor of History, Yale University. (Ryerson, $5.00)

IN THE foreword to this book the suggestion is offered that no previous effort has been made to interpret the actual character of the Scot. This, of course, is in error, and tends to mar what would otherwise be a most sincere and worthy effort to portray the Scots in the light of history down through the ages.

The author says "Scots history in English ears was full of sound and fury, without continuity of development, and that there was no sense of discipline in Scotland until it was joined to England at the beginning of the 18th century". There was much of sound and fury, it is true, but there was continuity of development, mostly the result of an unbroken series of campaigns and battles, for causes in which they believed, whether religion, natural pride or onerous alliances, but mostly always for their Chief. The discipline of the feudal system . . . of the clan system . . . was a stern ruthless discipline, and many instances are given by the author in this book.

Frankly, I do not like the arrangement of the book, much as I like the book itself. The author is identified early as a genuine lover of things Scots. Somehow or other the idea is not appealing, especially in view of the truly eloquent and powerful analyses and descriptions that follow, that he should commence the book by a racy description of the theft of the English crown by a MacGregor from Blair Atholl. It would seem to make an adroit capacity for thievery an outstanding feature of the Scottish character.

Mothers of the Nation

Professor Notestein has divided his book into three sections: The Early Scots; Tides and Storms of Religion; The Modern Scots. His description of the early Scots cannot be accepted as the last word in that regard. He begins almost 500 years after Browne, in the latter's priceless history of Scotland in 8 volumes, now out of print. One of the finest parts of the first section is the reference to Scotswomen. It is only true to say that much of the greatness of Scotsmen in every walk of national life has stemmed from the mothers of the nation. I do not think the reference to early Scottish days is sufficiently complete. The Picts — the Scots — the Gaels — the Norse—they all played a leading part. The Norse were in occupation of the West Coast for 400 years.

And, again, well as he describes the religious clashes of subsequent days, he does not deal with the early influence of religion in Scotland: the Celtic heroic religion—the religion of Tir Nan Og; the coming of the Saints; the covenants and the Reformation; the secessions and the Disruption.

The qualities of Andrew, whose bones were brought to Muckross in 769, were fortitude, manliness, steadfastness, courage — even unto death. The qualities of Columba were tenderness, wistfulness, devotion. You will find the qualities of those two Saints in the grim Scottish story.

On page 328, we find the following—speaking of modern times—"Dunbar, Gavin Douglas, Lyndsay of the Mount and auld Maitland had been almost forgotten by the mass of the people because their poems were written in a tongue that was becoming unreadable". And yet, in Part 1, I found 73 quotations of difficult, if not—to some—unreadable, Doric balladry.

Part 2 is well and forcefully written. I believe that too much credit is given to Knox and Melville; it is a matter of personal opinion, of course. Knox did, without a doubt, influence very strongly his own and subsequent times. Melville, in many respects, was the finer character of the two. After the struggle of the Reformation itself, came the battles of the Covenant. The greatest figure in that struggle was the great Marquis of Montrose. He stood for King and Covenant. He was easily the finest soldier Scotland produced . . . yet he is dismissed with a line. The Church tried to be King, Law and Church for a time. After the death of Montrose, the Church preached the Gospel, Parliament enacted laws, and the King obeyed both.

The third and last section of the book is by far the best of the whole compilation. The author is completely at home in dealing with modern Scots, whereas in the earlier sections he seems somewhat insecure in places. One of the greatest Scots of all time gets scanty mention. He is bracketed with Ferguson and Allan Ramsay. Barrie has called Burns "the greatest Scotsman that ever lived", yet the author finishes up his summary with these words, "they meet on January 25th to sing Burns' songs and drink the Barleycorn which he praised". He alone was worth a thousand years of history, and, in prophecy, a thousand years more. These things are, however, possibly not of great moment. The way in which the author brings out the qualities of courage, of perseverance, of emotion, of sensitiveness, is truly admirable. His description of the Industrial Revolution is excellent. His appreciation of the group around the Edinburgh Review, when Scotland was the intellectual centre of the world, is most appealing.

Their Own Heroes

This brief review must be concluded by inserting a few words from the finest paragraph in the book. "The Scots have their own heroes and have been reluctant to take on others. They have been men who could endure, who could watch spiders and take heart, who could escape from the stricken field and carry on from fortresses in the Highlands, who could stand up to Queens and Kings and face exile or death—men who could suffer privation and fever to search out a dark continent."

That is the Scot in History. Many Scots believe Edinburgh might again become a political capital. In these days of re-adjustment, the obvious difficulties might be overcome.

Old feelings, old habits, old prejudices, old traditions, old customs and old superstitions are dying out and being forgotten. The process of assimilation is still advancing with singular rapidity and effect. Modern innovations have proved fatal to the poetry of national character, the voice of tradition is muted. But in the page of the chronicler or historian there will still be found material sufficient to revive the remembrance of the past, and to cherish that proud feeling of nationality which is the solid foundation of real patriotism and the best inheritance of any people. This Mr. Notestein has done, and this reviewer is glad to say so.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S
BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

THE
RED CROSS
CARRIES ON

Our men and women back from the world battlefields often tell how the Red Cross was there to aid and comfort them—oftentimes to save their lives. Now the Red Cross asks those who extended such solid support during the war years, to help keep the Red Cross strong in peace.

Today there are thousands of sick and disabled veterans who need the continued help and friendship of the Red Cross. Isolated frontier communities need Outpost Hospitals and nursing service—their only medical aid. Crippled children's hospitals must be maintained and expanded. Men, women and children across Canada need the Blood Transfusion Service the Red Cross has started to supply.

Will you continue to lend your help to sick and suffering humanity? The Red Cross work is your work.

The work of mercy never ends—Give

WORLD OF WOMEN

Flower and Veil Sorcery: Preview of a Cocktail Lounge in Toronto

By BERNICE COFFEY

ONE of the most unusual mother-and-daughter compacts is to be found operating under the name of Betty and Maxine, and it's a name found on the labels of some of the smartest wearables produced in Canada. Betty, the youthful looking mother, does hats (and don't go looking for them in the budget shops); Maxine, who not only looks like a fashion artist's dream come to life but has a crisp, racy turn of the tongue, dreams up the sportswear. A petite sister models the hats.

The other day this high-powered triumvirate from Montreal invaded Toronto accompanied by a fleet of models and staff members, dozens of hats and trunksful of sportswear which they proceeded to show buyers and press with vast and engaging enthusiasm.

In the hat department we saw a mauve felt hat trimmed across the front with an over-size cluster of grapes shading from purple to misty violet. Paris is pleased to give mauve the more interesting name of "lilac", but whatever it is called it still remains a superior color to wear with navy as well as black or grey. Betty makes much of what she describes as the "three-quarter" angle, i. e., hats that slant down gently at one side of the face . . . . a sound theory because it produces a line that is becoming to almost any face. She is also an enthusiastic user of veiling in all manner of unusual ways. A pink felt hat had black dotted marquisette stretched tight across the crown, then caught in at the back with a pair of rosebuds and allowed to fall mantilla-fashion over the shoulders. Field daisies were pressed flat all over the front of the upturned brim of an open-crowned gold colored hat. A coachman style grey felt hat had a red and blue plaid scarf tied around the crown, with the long ends trailing down the back. The scarf can be removed and worn as a gilet if you like it better that way.

Symmetry in most admirable form was presented in a black and chamois felt Breton in which the black half of the hat meets the chamois half at the front in a large scroll. For the benefit of those with but slight understanding of the milliner's technique it was explained that this half-and-half effect requires the use of two "hoods"; that is, the sugar-loaf felt shapes from which felt hats are molded, cut and manipulated into shape.

Betty has borrowed the "Three Bears" idea for a sailor hat of rough red straw, and shows it in three graduated sizes beginning with the extravagantly wide brim only suitable for the tall and lissom, less brim for the medium of height, and a narrow brim for the girl who has to stretch, even when wearing her highest heels, to touch the five feet mark. All three are trimmed with a band of black velvet ribbon around the crown and long streamers tagged at the end with a posy of white field daisies.

One of the commendable characteristics of Maxine's sportswear is that, unlike too many designers, she is not prone to forget that sportswear should be functional as well as smart. For instance, she puts a deep pocket on the front of a pair of yellow and brown wool slacks. It is capacious enough to hold cigarettes, compact, and so on, and thus leave the hands free. A yellow jersey top comes with the slacks—the whole a convenient outfit to have on hand for those cool days likely to be encountered here even in midsummer.

A blue linen culotte dress conceals its divided skirt by means of many strategically placed inverted pleats, and does it so successfully that it could be worn on the street; not to speak of the golf course where shorts are apt to draw reprimands from the greens committee.

Canada In Mexico

Admittedly, career girls in Canada have their problems, but Canadian career girls who go to Mexico have to deal with more than the usual number of interesting situations. At least that's what Peggy Hirst, sent down to work for the National Film Board office in Mexico has to say. Miss Hirst was sent to Mexico by the Film Board to look after its Spanish and Portuguese productions. A Montrealer by birth, she attended McGill University, specializing in Modern Languages. Graduating from university when she was 19, she holds down her present job at the age of 22.

In Mexico for almost a year, she got her first taste of just how extensive her job was to be when she found the Mexicans addressing their mail, "National Film Board, Ottawa, Canada, U.S.A."

She finds the cost of living in Mexico almost the same as that in Canada. Butter, for example, may be a dollar a pound, but on the other hand, fresh vegetables and fruit are much cheaper than they are here. Fourteen cents will buy eight or ten bananas, and lettuce sells at several heads for ten cents.

Another interesting fact about Mexico is the religious landmarks built by the Aztec Indians. Still in evidence are the "pyramids to the sun and moon" symbolizing the days when live sacrifices were carried out. The altars, with deep troughs to carry away the blood, can still be seen.

Proficient in Spanish, Miss Hirst's job is to direct the production of Latin-American versions of the Canada Carries On unit of the National Film Board. The Board in Ottawa sends duplicate negatives of its English productions. She directs the recording of the Spanish commentary and insertion of Spanish titles and helps to turn out the finished film in Mexico. This requires everything from negative cutting and editing to precise timing.

Elbow Room

We venture to say that many Torontonians have done a fair amount of research on the subject of cocktail lounges in Montreal, New York and, for all we know, even farther afield. A few weeks time will see the opening of cocktail lounges in Toronto, and a preview of what they will be like on the home territory was given members of the press, courtesy of the management of the Barclay. This is the new name of what used to be the old Carls-Rite Hotel, which has been taken to pieces and put together again in an accomplished and thorough job of transformation. Over these structural changes the T. Eaton Company has superimosed a ten-carat decor in all the public rooms.

Everything is new from the lobby of bleached "toasted" mahogany, with cobalt and white ceiling, lemon walls and black vitrolite fireplace, to what eventually will number one hundred and forty guest rooms. When the latter are completed they will be divided fairly evenly between the conventional bedroom types and those of the new bed-sitting rooms in which the bed is converted into a couch during the daytime.

The Barclay's supper dances will be held in the Indigo Room which is divided by blue-mirrored pillars into two sections. Banquettes around the walls are upholstered in ultramarine leatherette and the separate chairs in yellow. The Henri Hulot murals are done in ochre on blue. In the Elbow Room, the cocktail lounge, murals are done in chocolate brown and white and here the banquettes are upholstered in tan leatherette. Specially-built aluminum chairs are in green and yellow. A green and tan scroll-figured carpet completes the scheme. The bar is located in the bend of the room. The Flamingo Room is decorated in flamingo and pink mushroom, with decorative mouldings in reverse, Murals in the facing banquette alcoves are in gold leaf.

If we can consider the Barclay's cocktail lounge typical of what will be similar establishments in Toronto, then we can expect them to be as attractive as any of New York's highly publicized spots. We also note that the Barclay has not hidden the decor of its lounge in the pall of heavy gloom that seems to prevail elsewhere. Whether this is a concession to Toronto's moralists or "The better to see the check with, my dear" we wouldn't know.

The Toronto press seemed to take its initial encounter with the cocktail lounge in its stride, and if the preference of the members of the Fourth Estate is representative, Toronto's favorite drink will be an Old-Fashioned.

A Letter from a Lady
BARBER-ELLIS
Kid Finish
Paper perfection for Letters that matter
BARBER-ELLIS Creators of fine Stationery

A charming personality revealed through expressive words..gracious sentiments and a choice of Paper most befitting.

Effect of the Women's Franchise on French Elections Is Mixed

By MARIE ALIX LAMOTTE

Paris.

ALTHOUGH France was one of the last democratic countries in the world to give her women the vote, although French women have only quite lately been allowed any part in public life, they have made up for it in the last two years. In twenty-four months they have been called to the Ballot Box five times and their votes have certainly brought much that is new and of importance to the present political situation in France.

Their participation has contributed contradictory elements to the picture, since it is the feminine vote which has strengthened the Communist Party as well as creating the Popular Republican Movement (M.-R.P.) which is at the moment the most important barrier in France against Communism. I have asked Germaine Peyrolle, Vice-President of

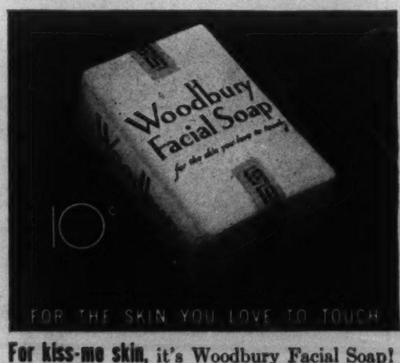
Sweet vow exchange as exquisite Phyllis Bickell of Toronto becomes Mrs. Harry Bruce Clark of New York. Adorable Phyllis keeps her skin romance-smooth with famous Woodbury Facial Soap. Loved by debs for its *extra-mild* beauty care! Simply lovely for sensitive skin!

"I take thee, Phyllis..."

SHE'S ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB

Love plot: Harry, then U.S.N. Lieut., spied creamy-dreamy Phyllis at an officers' dance . . . cut in! "Yes, I reacted *positively* to that kissable Woodbury complexion!" tells Harry.

"My look-lovely date—a Woodbury Facial Cocktail!" says Phyllis. "*One,* smooth on creamy Woodbury lather. *Two,* rinse away! Skin, sm-ooth! Woodbury's so *mild!*"



For kiss-me skin, it's Woodbury Facial Soap! Different! Made with a rich *beauty-cream* ingredient for *extra-mildness.* Made so gentle, it brings out *your* smooth-skin-appeal!

A beautiful catch! Phyllis gets a ride. Oh, girls! . . . What men will do for Woodbury-skin beauty! So . . . take daily Woodbury Facial Cocktails for smooth sparkle. It's *romantic!*

(Made in Canada)

the National Assembly, M.R.P. member, as well as Madeleine Braun, Vice-President of the Assembly, Communist member, to give me their opinions, first, on the subject of their women voters, and, secondly, on how these understand their political duties.

Their doctrines and their Parties are in violent opposition but their opinions concerning women voters are exactly the same. Both think that the women have taken their political duties much more seriously than men do. Not only was there very little absenteeism amongst women voters, statistics proved that, but beforehand they looked thoroughly into the programs offered by the various Parties, and took an intelligent interest in the merits of the various candidates.

Vote For Paradise

Contrary to the general trend of French humor, the handsome face and the beautiful clothes of this or that prospective M.P. did not influence in any way the feminine voters. Another very surprising thing was that women voters voted independently. For the most part, they ignored the opinion of husband or father.

Being women, and therefore influenced by their emotions, they disregarded the more moderate parties and were attracted by those who waved the banner of violent idealism. Some were won over by the promises of social reforms advocated by the Communist Party, others, new to politics, voted for a new party and therefore went far towards creating the M.R.P., a party with a religious ideal. As Monsieur Herriot so cleverly put it, "The women voted for those who promised them Paradise in this world or the next."

Women being used to conquering the difficulties of their daily lives, having necessarily to be more concrete than men, they go straight for their aims and criticize men for allowing themselves to be distracted from the main point by fanciful considerations based on political abstractions.

To whatever party they belong, French women are unanimous in demanding access to every single profession, including the Diplomatic and the Judges' bench. This latter brings up a serious problem, as it has been noticed that during the trials of the collaborators, the women M.P.'s on the Jury of the High Court of Justice were more ruthless, more merciless, than the men.

In Parliament women have been efficient. They have already obtained important social reforms: Family and pre-natal allowances, bonuses for the births of babies in large families, they have demanded creches and nurseries in factories employing more than a hundred work-women. The latest laws voted by Parliament have put France on a high level amongst the nations, as far as social progress for women and children is concerned.

An old prejudice in favor of masculine superiority made French women hesitate to vote for women in the first elections in 1944, but now it looks as if the women have got over this and vote for their feminine candidates rather than for the men. "It's rather like the doctor," a woman-worker confided to me. "At first one is a bit suspicious of a woman, but once one has been looked after by a woman doctor, one feels more at home. We talk the same language. It's the same thing with women deputies, now we are used to them. After all they know more about our problems, understand them better, and so do more about getting them put right."

The most violent opponents to women in politics have been forced to admit that their presence in Parliament has distinctly contributed to the dignity of the proceedings and that the sessions presided over successfully by Germaine Peyrolle and by Madeleine Braun ran particularly smoothly.

The deeply rippled brim of this snug-fitting bonnet of yellow shantung straw creates a pretty frame for a youthful face. By Hattie Carnegie.

JOAN RIGBY

DRESSES—TWEEDS—SWEATERS

54 BLOOR STREET WEST

TORONTO CANADA

MIDWAY 4969

A Hand-full of Charm

BY ELIZABETH ARDEN

Another Elizabeth Arden byword of beauty is her famous Hand-O-Tonik. Supreme in quality, yet not extravagant, it assures your hands of the finest daily care. Care which your complexion has long enjoyed with Elizabeth Arden's Essentials For Loveliness . . . the very foundation of good grooming.

Today's beauty-wise women use Elizabeth Arden's Hand-O-Tonik *before*, as well as *after* household tasks.

CREAMY . . . NON-STICKY . . .

DELIGHTFULLY SCENTED

2950

$1.25 and $2.25

Elizabeth Arden

Simpson's, Toronto—and at Smartest Shops in Every Town

Marshall Saunders: a Tribute to Canada's Most Revered Author

By DOROTHY HOWARD

THE announcement of the death, on February 17, of Miss Margaret Marshall Saunders must have carried a message of profound regret to many parts of the world as the news was flashed abroad. Through the translations of her renowned animal story, "Beautiful Joe," into fifteen or more languages, her name was carried to the remotest parts of the globe. But in addition to the fame which that book brought her, she will also be remembered for twenty-three other volumes to her credit and for her charming personality, her broad humanitarianism and her wit and humor on the platform. Few women in North America have won so endeared a place in the hearts of countless millions of people.

One of those who had read her celebrated story, I knew about her gracious and kind character, and was eager to make, sometime, her acquaintance. I had an opportunity two years ago one midwinter afternoon when the late author was living for awhile in a rest home in North Toronto. I could not resist a strong desire to go up and see her and offer in person my tribute. Consequently I took my small son and we trudged through the snow to keep an appointment I had made with her nurse.

Only The Best

When admitted and introduced, I saw only the best that age can bring to anyone—a strong presence, calm understanding and a mellowness of spirit. The many honors that had been bestowed upon her were like a benign mantle. In 1935 King George V had recognized her work during the Silver Jubilee by conferring on her the Order of Commander of the British Empire; then, too, she had been given at one time an Honorary Master of Arts degree from Acadia University, Nova Scotia; in 1933 a chapter of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, was named in her honor.

Not the least of her happy associations was her continued interest in the Canadian Women's Press Club, and the friendships she formed there, in the English Speaking Union and in societies for the advancement of humane principles in Canada and the United States. She had delighted audiences in colleges and schools in many parts of North America, and had addressed large groups of young people in Branksome Hall, Moulton College, Kitchener, Sarnia and elsewhere, and before such women's organizations as the Faculty of Women of McMaster University and so on.

It was evident that there was an irresistible quality in her flashing wit and lively humor which, while having an entertaining value, also conveyed a wealth of information regarding wild life, the economic value of birds and the necessity for legislation with respect to animals and insects. These facts returned every now and then to my mind as we talked for a while that snowy afternoon.

As many people may know, she settled in Toronto, after years of travel, and until the death of her sister, Grace, the two lived together in a delightful home in Lawrence Park, on Glengowan Avenue. Everyone entering their lovely cottage was charmed by the graciousness of the two sisters. The house seemed a warblers' paradise with its assortment of pigeons, aristocratic and plebeian; greenfinches; bullfinches; Japanese robins; Java sparrows, and canaries. The birds would flit about, chatter and sing as though the entire place were theirs. The whole basement was given over to them in winter, and in summer they came out into a high flight area enclosed by wire mesh.

A Card For A Boy

As Miss Saunders and I chatted, she sat between us and a large bay window beyond which winter boughs were black against the grey sky. Her conversation flowed easily from the beauty of winter to the chirp of the lone sparrows out-of-doors and then to pensive reminiscences.

When we were leaving, she bent and kissed my boy's rosy face, upturned to her. Then she turned quickly and reached behind her, where, on a shelf, she had arranged some greeting cards. Deftly, she selected the right card to delight a child—a brightly-colored picture of three kittens, flowers, and a tangled skein of wool. That card had been sent to her some time before and carried the words: "To Marshall, with love." It holds an honored place on our bookshelves, just as the hour spent with her holds an honored place in our hearts.

After my visit, the essence of her personality remained with me—the attractiveness of this ageing woman, now in failing health, but with so active a past, and possessing still all those qualities that had endeared her to millions of people and brought honor to her native Dominion.

TO MARSHALL SAUNDERS

WINTER, 1945

BENEATH bare boughs that make the mad wind sing,
Where shadow-patterned snow serenely lies,
I walked in winter and discovered spring
In her who studied me with quiet eyes.
We talked of nature, woodland songs and calls.
"The world is wonderful," she gently said,
"I sometimes think my birds drift to these walls
At twilight, searching restlessly for bread."
Observing her tall figure and proud face,
Wherein keen wit and kindliness are blent,
I glimpsed a spirit, garmented in grace,
Which from adversity has drawn content.
Through days of change, her heart will always find
Unfailing riches in her noble mind.

DOROTHY HOWARD.

Crystal Gazing?
. . . for your next gift. . . for your next party. . . ask for "Monogram Decorative Crystal"

MONOGRAM Decorative Crystal

at better stores everywhere

HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM
With its homelike, comfortable buildings surrounded by 75 acres of landscaped lawns and wooded hills, is a peaceful haven for the mentally ill or those suffering from nervous strain and other disorders.

A staff of experienced physicians, therapists and nurses assures individual attention and the special treatment each patient requires. Moderate rates.

Physicians and those interested are invited to visit Homewood or to write for booklet to:

F. H. C. BAUGH, M.D.,
Medical Supt.,
Homewood Sanitarium of Guelph
Ontario Limited.

HARRIS TWEED
Gift of Nature and Inheritance

Woven by hand from Virgin Scottish Wool, Harris Tweed has qualities which no other part of the world can duplicate. The Islanders of the Outer Hebrides bring the inspirational environment of moor and mountain to the creation of infinitely varied patterns and shades that keep the tough-wearing Harris always in the forefront of fashion.

HARRIS TWEED
Look for the Mark on the cloth.
Look for the label on the garment.

Issued by The Harris Tweed Association, Ltd. Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2, England

Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO

A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto

• Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding.

Regarding valuable entrance scholarships apply to
REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D., PRINCIPAL
3-47

CONCERNING FOOD

Bread Is Truly the Staff of Life for Nations and Individuals

By JANET MARCH

YOU can't wash, make a pie or fry yourself a piece of bacon without your overhead going up, but you can still eat bread at the same price—not rolls, they are up. If you keep to plain bread you can cut yourself another slice of the staff of life without undue qualms.

There's a book about bread which came out a couple of years ago called "Six Thousand Years of Bread", by H. E. Jacobs, which is convincing evidence that bread is the most important single item on the world's diet. According to Mr. Jacobs nations, war and human sacrifices are made on account of bread. Apparently if your national bakery service is pretty good the dogs of revolution will stay quiet in their kennel. Steaks and vegetables, oranges and eggs are all very well but the world grows restive when bread is lacking.

H. E. Jacobs says that it was the Egyptians who first managed to bake. The forerunner of our neat wax-papered loaf was a sort of whole grain porridge, and it took quite a time to figure out the milling and bakery processes. The Greeks and Romans esteemed grain and bread making, and the Greeks had a goddess called Eleusis who commanded considerable respect, particularly from the hungry. The Romans had a whole series of gods tied up with the production of bread, one each for plowing, weeding, mowing, binding, and so on. Convector was the god of binding and was evidently expected to help out before McCormick thought up his clever invention.

There was a lot of superstition tied up in the history of bread. Widespread ergot poisoning—ergot is a fungus which grows on rye—terrified people in the Middle Ages. Not only did it kill in large numbers but the bread turned black and liquid inside when cut. Then there was the mystery of the bleeding bread, and of course a variety of opinion about the Last Supper. The Aztecs offered human sacrifices in connection with their harvest which shocked the missionary priests terribly.

Later in the world's history there was the miracle of Canadian winter wheat grown far further North than had been thought possible, and just the other day Henry Wallace described a modest Utopia as "Good farming, clear thinking, right living."

Having always lived in a land where wheat surpluses were more bothersome than the lack of grain it is hard for Canadians to conceive what happens when bread is in short supply. Mr. Jacobs says that the world goes to pieces. Roughly he attributes Napoleon's failure and Germany's rapid collapse in 1918 to lack of bread. If the possession of grain is going to ensure us a peaceful life, Canada is a pretty good place in which to live and the farmer is the uncrowned king

"Who harvests what his hand hath sown,
Does more for God, for man, his own,
Dares more than all mad heroes dare."

It was Joaquin Miller who wrote those words.

Now that we are suitably impressed with the importance of bread in the history of the world, how about running up a batch of rolls for the family?

Raisin Buns

1 cup of milk
3 tablespoons of shortening
4 tablespoons of granulated sugar
½ teaspoon of salt
1 cake of yeast
2 tablespoons of warm water
1 egg
½ cup of raisins
½ teaspoon of cinnamon
½ teaspoon of allspice
¾ cups of sifted flour
White of an egg

Heat the milk to lukewarm and mix with the shortening, sugar and salt. Mix the yeast with the 2 tablespoons of warm water and add to the milk mixture. Then add the beaten egg, the raisins, cinnamon, allspice and flour sufficient to make a fairly stiff dough. Put the dough in a greased bowl in a warm place and leave it to double its bulk. Then knead the dough and shape into rolls about two inches across. With a pastry brush paint with the white of egg and leave in a warm place to double in bulk. Then bake in a hot oven—about 400°—for twenty-five minutes to half an hour.

If you have saved up some butter to use with them there isn't anything nicer than fresh home-made plain rolls and they aren't much trouble to make.

Rolls

5 tablespoons of shortening
2 tablespoons of sugar
1 cake of yeast
1 cup of hot water
1 teaspoon of salt
1 egg
3¾ cups of sifted flour

Add the shortening and the sugar to the hot water and when it has cooled to lukewarm add the yeast which has been softened in a little water. Add the egg and stir in the sifted flour until you have a stiff dough. Let it rise in a greased bowl in a warm place till it is double its bulk, then shape into rolls and bake in a hot oven (about 400° to 425°) for about fifteen minutes.

Rolls take many shapes and forms while still being called rolls. The home economists of the Consumer Section of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have given the following explanation of how to obtain variety of shape:

Soft or Crusty rolls: Cut off small uniform pieces, fold sides under until top is smooth and dough is round. For high, soft rolls, place close together on baking sheet; for crusty place an inch apart; for very crusty rolls place in greased muffin tins.

Cloverleaf Rolls: Shape very small pieces of dough into balls, brush with melted fat and place 3 balls in each muffin tin.

Finger Rolls: Cut dough into uniform small pieces, shape into balls. With the palm of the hand roll until of desired length, taking care to make them smooth.

Crescents: Roll dough ¼ inch thick and, using a sharp knife, cut in 3-inch squares. Brush with melted fat; starting at one corner, roll to opposite corner, pressing the points firmly down while rolling. Bring the two ends almost together to form the crescent.

Knots: Roll dough ½ inch thick, cut in narrow strips and roll with palm of hand into 8-inch strips. Tie in a loose knot.

Twists: Prepare strips as for knots. Twist from ends in opposite directions, then bring ends together and pinch, to hold firmly.

Ferns and dark green foliage circle the crown of this picture hat of chartreuse shantung straw. The slightly roughened edge of the gently dipping brim adds to the effect of unstudied simplicity. John Frederics.

Hot Clues to the great Mustard Mystery

Heinz found a formula long ago which still baffles experts, but delights hungry folks who like peppy meals and snacks.

Sunday suppers are a treat
When serving Mustard with cold meat.
Of course on Heinz you will insist—
It adds a zest folks can't resist!

On sandwiches, especially cheese—
You'll find Heinz Mustard's sure to please!
And at the table keep a jar—
It helps make butter go quite far!

RECIPE: Melt three tablespoons butter. Add one and a half tablespoons flour and blend well. Cook until bubbling. Add one cup of milk and continue cooking, stirring constantly, until thickened. Add one quarter teaspoon salt, half a teaspoon Heinz Worcestershire Sauce, four teaspoons Heinz Prepared Yellow Mustard and one hard-cooked egg. Mix well. Serve over hot cooked vegetables, browned corned beef hash slices or fish. Yield: Approximately one and a half cups.

Heinz prepared Mustard

GENUINE STONE-GROUND

HEINZ
EST'D 1869
PREPARED
MUSTARD
YELLOW
57 VARIETIES
MADE IN CANADA BY H. J. HEINZ COMPANY OF CANADA LTD. LEAMINGTON, CANADA

To-day as in the past, the 'Salada' label is your guarantee of a uniform blend of fine quality teas.

SALADA
TEA

Some Undetached Comments on the Science of the Simple Drink

By DAVID BROCK

THERE are several things wrong with most books on drinks. Some of them contain so many recipes, the reader's mind begins to reel (with nary a drink inside him) and he ends by dishing up his usual cup of cold p'ison . . . . gin and grapefruit juice, as like as not . . . and throws the book away. Some call for outlandish ingredients you can't even buy today, and never bought (at least simultaneously) even when you *could* buy them . . . them was the days!

Some contain complicated mixtures whose whole success depends on your working yourself to a frazzle and stripping your payroll into a frazzle too . . . and few people trouble to follow such recipes exactly, with sorry results. Almost none contain scientific comments on the immediate and long-term effects of the recipes, so far as these things are predictable. And there is almost never a note to say "This drink is superb no matter how badly made," or "This one tastes all right but could be improved if I knew more about the subject," or "I've got to admit that I have never tried this one myself . . . I merely pinched it from Professor Saintsbury."

That last is rather important. I wonder how many drinks have been perpetuated in print (if not in glasses) by authors whose research consists of cold-blooded reading and whose red eyes proceed from fine print rather than lab-work? A few dubious recipes can be detected by the eye alone, even an inexpert one like my own, but most of them involve waste and savage curses. Free speech is all right, but not if it leads to manslaughter or even indigestion.

What we need is either an exhaustive work that is anything but exhausting, with legible and true-pointing guide-posts for the stranger, or else some simple collection of highly varied drinks that are all foolproof and all practical and *good*. And which are unusual but shouldn't be. I do not think either collection exists, unless in some fugitive hidey-corner. And I know I am not the man to write them. But the very fact that an ignorant wayfarer like myself is able to point out a few paths to the even more ignorant is an indication of the shocking need for such books!

"The Weekend Book", in its brief reference to drinks, says that gin-and-it is the weary walker's counsel of despair. In this country the walker gets beer at certain hours or nothing at all, but I'd say that the host's counsel of despair (rapidly followed by the guests') is gin and grapefruit-juice.

I am told that the Coast Indians enjoy eating salmonberries (a nasty fruit) dished up in oolichan oil. They should try washing this down with gin and grapefruit-juice . . . half-measures in suicide are no good, as the Criminal Code is the first to remind you when you rally round again. Even the simplest Collins is infinitely superior to that horse-drench, while a good Collins is simple enough. Here is how the wise man makes one:

A Good Simple Collins

For each quart of gin (reputed quart and reputed gin) he takes from eight to twelve lemons, depending on their size, and delicately skins off the outer yellowy oily peel, taking no white with it. This peel he simmers in a very few ounces of water . . . only enough water to extract the flavor and color . . . for half an hour or more, and he adds this essence to the juice of the lemons. He also adds level teaspoons of sugar to equal the number of lemons, and he heats the juice to make sure the sugar is dissolved. He then mixes juice and gin (and finds the proportion is roughly one of juice and two of gin), and he manfully puts the mixture away for as many days as he can.

The mixture improves overnight, brewing in some mysterious way, but it improves still more over a period of three or four days, and I have an idea that six months would be even better than six days, though I have never tried it. Six months is recommended with various lemon punches, and the Collins is merely an elementary punch. On serving, add sparkling water . . . equal parts for a stiffish drink, more soda for a longer drink. And that is a real Collins, such as you can buy in few bars and find in fewer homes. The brewing process not only makes the drink more effective at the time but leaves you with far less trouble later, and took the curse off war-time gin quite nicely. You will find rye rather pleasant in the place of gin, and rum most delightful. But the brewing is the whole thing . . . and the one thing nobody seems to know about. I dare say it is practised here and there, but I had to discover it for myself.

Doctor's Pick-Me-Up

Here is another simple thing I discovered, which I have christened Rye Omelette. An English doctor once told me he considered one of the finest tonics and pick-me-ups to be this simple nostrum: the juice of an orange, the yolk of an egg, and a teaspoon of honey. I drank many of these before I tried adding rye and found an even greater pick-me-up. I'd like to tell that doctor, but he died many years ago . . . probably because he never put rye in it. The proportions will bear experiment, but you might try eight ounces each of rye and orange-juice, four tablespoons of melted honey, and egg-yolks up to the required richness. Two yolks would do here for a thinner drink, four for a rich one . . . beaten both before and after adding, of course, for thorough incorporation. It is a good thing in most egg-yolk drinks to let them cook in the alcohol for a few hours.

I certainly did not invent Orange Brûlée, but it is so rare in these parts that everyone assumes I did! I believe it is an old favorite in New Orleans. It was taught to me by a Russian-Jew who was born in Mexico and who spoke like a Suthuhn Cuhnul, suh, and he assured me that in Noo Awluns everyone drank Orange Brûlée in order to forget the late Huey Long and that this alone could do it. In any event, it is worth trying after dinner.

You toss a lot of orange peel into a bowl (just the outer rind is best), and a little sugar, and as much brandy as you need. The amount of peel is not very important, and the amount of sugar must depend on your own taste and ration-book. You set the brandy on fire (which is easiest to do by starting the flame in a spoonful and then passing the flame into the main bowl), and when your brandy is hot you drink it. A shallow helping of brandy will heat faster and consume less alcohol. You can always pour and heat a second lot later if you like . . . and you will. The same peels can be used for this second batch if there were a lot of them, but otherwise start fresh.

The drink tastes like a very good orange liqueur even when made with cheap brandy. With good brandy it is superb.

Scotch Mist

If I had space I could tell you about several other matters I have investigated myself, but I must content myself with two more simple recipes, one hot and the other cold. The hot one is George Saintsbury's punch, and consists of two parts of brandy, three of rum, one of lemon-juice, six of boiling water, and sugar to taste. Simple, but very nearly perfect.

The cold one is called Scotch Mist, and I have no idea where I first picked it up. I think it was in some booklet got out by a distiller, and if I am infringing his copyright I must shower him with mingled apologies and thanks in equal parts, well-shaken . . . If not, I shall send him thanks neat. I have forgotten the proportions he advises, but I find that a very good Scotch Mist can be made with two parts of Scotch whisky, two of sparkling water, one of lemon juice, and maple syrup to taste. It will stand quite a lot of syrup . . . I'd say anything up to six tablespoons for half a pint of mixture. If you can brew the whisky, lemon, and syrup on ice for a while with a few sprigs of mint, so much the better.

Two Technicolors

I said this was the end, but I have got so thirsty that I must tell you two more, simpler than ever. An excellent drink can be made with the juice of canned fruit, not by adding the obvious gin but by using brandy instead. Equal parts of brandy and the juice from canned peaches (not too heavy a syrup) make a delightful drink known to my family as Technicolor. After two Technicolors an elderly relative caught a glimpse of my white bull-terrier moving round under the table and said "Oo, the table-napkins have got loose!" but it needn't affect you like that.

And have you ever tried hot buttered rum? You simply put a good dose of rum in a tumbler, fill up with boiling water, add nutmeg (and other spices if you like, but go softly with them), and a good teaspoon of butter. The butter melts and you drink the hot rum through a film of it. Then your heart melts too.

For the art of being Beautiful

BY APPOINTMENT PERFUMERS TO H.M. QUEEN MARY YARDLEY LONDON

. . . Yardley brings you an exquisite series of beauty preparations . . . a series treasured by England's loveliest ladies.

Yardley English Complexion Powder (Perfumed with "Bond Street") $1.00

Yardley Lipstick $1.25

Yardley Dry Skin Cleansing Cream $1.25

Beauty Preparations by Yardley OF LONDON

The Yardley Beauty Series also includes: Foundation Cream, Skin Food, Liquefying Cleansing Cream, Cream Rouge, Complexion Milk and Toning Lotion.
YARDLEY · LONDON · ENGLAND
YARDLEY DRY SKIN Cleansing Cream

Saucy Tricks Every Good Cook Should Know

Transform plain dishes into food folks talk about! Use HEINZ 57 SAUCE . . . the mingled richness of prize tomatoes, Heinz Vinegar, mustard and spices!

Gravies lose their pallid look—
Take on a racy savour—
Stews taste better, too, when blessed
With Fifty-seven Sauce flavour.

The makings of delicious sauce
For seafoods and for fishes,
Heinz Fifty-seven Sauce lends new zest
To scores of plain meat dishes.

RECIPE—Combine half cup top milk, three tablespoons Heinz 57 Sauce, one teaspoon salt, half teaspoon paprika. Mix well. Pour Sauce over asparagus, broccoli, lima beans or green beans and simmer for ten minutes. Thicken with flour, if desired. Yield: Approximately 3/4 cup.

Heinz 57 Sauce

Made from Heinz "Aristocrat" tomatoes, onions, lemons, sugar, mustard, vinegar and spices

LONDON LETTER

Mr. Shinwell Backed the Weather and Oh, How It Let Him Down

By P. O'D.

London.

GOOD Socialists probably consider this to be Tory weather, all this frost and snow and biting wind that is putting the Government on the spot. The Government took a chance. It gambled on a mild winter. It forebore to take the drastic and unpopular steps necessary to build up the stocks of coal required as a safe margin.

Think of the political capital the Opposition would have made of such restrictions! So Mr. Shinwell rather naively reminded the House of Commons during the debate on the emergency. He preferred to chance the weather. And the weather has let him down—and how!

Now all the world knows the result—factories and offices closed all over the country, millions out of work, people shivering in their homes with electric power cut off for most of the day, essential public services threatened, the very devil of a predicament generally. The situation is certainly bad, and it may easily get worse, for the weather is still unrelenting.

But it doesn't do to take these things too tragically, and English people don't. They get into their overcoats, wraps blankets around their legs, light a candle, and make themselves as comfortable as they can. They even find opportunities for a wry sort of humor.

"I find myself torn," said one purple-faced old Tory to me, "between worry over the coal situation and delight at the embarrassment of the Government." I'm not sure he was joking.

Well, the Government is certainly embarrassed, and the Opposition is rubbing it in—on broad and high grounds of national interest, of course, and with no thought of reaping petty political advantage. Naturally not! But, with whatever motive you throw it, a harpoon is still a harpoon, and there it is sticking in the quivering side of the Socialist leviathan, causing the great beast to lash the waters in pain and fury. It will get away, of course. Spring days will come again, the emergency will pass, but it has had a very bad fright, which it won't forget—or be allowed to. This is the sort of thing that makes whales blubber.

Little Red Ellen

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the Minister of Education, who just died suddenly and prematurely, was a tiny woman with flaming red hair. Not for nothing was she known as "Red Ellen", but the color of her hair was only one of the reasons. She was "red" in other ways too, and had been an original member of the Communist Party in this country, visiting Moscow as one of its representatives in 1921. But she was too broad-minded and too sincere to remain long in that group. Gradually she moved away from the extreme Left, becoming in time one of the ablest supporters of the orthodox Socialist movement.

She was a fiery little person, incisive, eloquent, restlessly energetic, and filled with a passionate sympathy with the poor and depressed—or oppressed, as she would probably have put it. She knew all about the lives they led, for she was the daughter of a Manchester mill-hand, and she never forgot it. She spent herself recklessly in their service, as when she headed the march of the workless men of Jarrow to London in 1936. But she was no fanatic. She was too kind and level-headed for that.

It was characteristic of her that, after the landslide of the General Election, with her victorious Party filling the greater part of the House of Commons, when Winston Churchill entered for the first session she gave him a cheer—not in irony, but in affection and admiration. No one else on her side gave him the slightest recognition, but that did not deter her. She was proud to have served under him during the war, and she didn't care who knew it. She was a very sincere and warm-hearted woman.

Lord Quibell Can't Quibble

Lord Quibell is a Socialist peer, and only a carping Conservative would suggest that he has chosen a very suitable title. Lord Quibell is also a builder. Recently he had the bright idea of giving a bonus to the bricklayers who were building a series of new houses for him—a good idea, but a little surprising perhaps in a leading Socialist.

One result was that the bricklayers started laying twice as many bricks a day. Another result was that all the other workmen on the job promptly struck, not because they wanted a bonus too, but it was "a violation of regulations in the industry"—the real violation, I suppose, being that the bricklayers laid too many bricks.

Lord Quibell has been warned that unless he gives up his little scheme for getting bricklayers to work harder, he will be banned as a predatory private-enterpriser, and no one will be allowed to work for him at all. And there won't be any quibbling about it—(forgive me, but it was bound to break out sooner or later).

Lord Quibell says he is disgusted with the lot of them. How right he is! But his brother Socialists don't think so. They may be sorry they made him a peer.

F M Goes to England

For a long time now there has been a certain amount of talk about the advantages of "frequency modulation" as a system of wireless transmission. Great claims are made for it in respect of improved quality and freedom from interference. Not many people, however, can say whether or not these claims are justified, for not many people have had a chance to hear it. But the B.B.C. engineers seem to think very highly of it. We are now told that they are considering the establishment of a series of local transmitters of this type, and that tenders have already been invited for the construction of an experimental station.

The admitted disadvantage of frequency modulation is that it is as restricted in range as television, but this is not so severe a handicap in a country where the distances to be covered are nowhere great. It may be that the system will prove to be a success here, but it will be a long time before it can be generally installed.

A True Giver

Mr. Thomas Lamont, the American financier, has a name that sounds French but is really Scotch Only up i' the North they pronounce it "Lam-mont", with the accent on the "Lam", while in Wall Street, I suppose, they place it on the "mont". But however his name is pronounced, Mr. Lamont has always been a staunch friend of this country. He proved it in the darkest days of the war, when it seemed to most Americans that the defeat of this country was inevitable. He never lost faith, and he never feared to say so.

"I say that Germany can be beaten, is being beaten, and will be beaten". He said this in January, 1941, in a public appeal for assistance to Britain.

Recently Mr. Lamont placed at the disposal of the British Embassy in Washington $500,000 as a contribution to the fund for the reconstruction of Canterbury Cathedral.

"It is an evidence," writes Mr. Lamont, "of the goodwill that countless Americans bear towards the British people. We Americans of all others can never forget that in the darkest days of 1940 and 1941 it was only British courage and the blind faith of free men, undismayed by disaster, that saved the world from the evil of the Teutonic onslaught. Canterbury is the heritage of the whole Christian world".

Mr. Lamont does princely things in a princely way.

Ideal Beauty Salon
W. O. WIEGAND
Permanent Waving : Beauty Culture
Hair Goods
58 BLOOR ST WEST
Kingsdale 1293
GOLD MEDALIST
DIPLOMIST

Bishop's College School
LENNOXVILLE, QUE.
110th YEAR
CRAWFORD GRIER, M.A., E.D., HEADMASTER

It's delightful right now at these year-round hotels

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

There's new lift in the salt-sea air, a new sparkle that hints of Spring. Come on down. Stroll or roll the Boardwalk, play golf, go dancing, loll relaxed on a big sundeck. Be as lazy or active as you please, during your stay at these famous beach-front hotels. But—please make reservations now.

LEEDS and LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
Canadian Representatives
Louise Girvan • Gordon Girvan • 67 Yonge Street, Toronto
Toronto Telephone: Elgin 5596

Mink and brown velvet by Madame Reine, with mink tail cluster to one ear, brown velvet streamers tied as you wish.

Exclusive because it's different . . . and different because of those rich, mellow, golden leaves of top grade tobaccos used exclusively in this famous cigarette.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS'
Gold Flake
THE CIGARETTE OF GOOD TASTE
CORK TIP or PLAIN

THE OTHER PAGE

The Hair Ribbon

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

WHEN they moved into the flat building, Mrs. Scanlon said that there was no child for Erie to play with, but Erie found at once the best playmate she had ever known. Behind the window of Frazmer's grocery store downstairs, Sadie stood staring under the bunch of bananas. Sadie had a sharp, dirty face and her braids, twisted round with rubber bands, were crooked and fuzzy as though they had not for a long time been combed out.

They met as though by appointment at the back door under the pulley clothes lines. Sadie carried a pile of tiny paper bags from the candy counter at the front of the store and from the way she held them against her dress Erie knew that she had taken them without permission, and was fascinated. They moved side by side to the sand pile behind the flats; Sadie asked for sugar and flour and soap, Erie filled two bags with sand and held out a chip for a cake of soap.

They played together every bright day but though Erie was out of doors and usually visible from a window of the second floor flat, her mother objected to the fact that she played with Sadie. In an effort to find her a more suitable companion, Mrs. Scanlon took her one day when she went to call on Helen's mother. Helen had three enormous dolls, as large as babies, which sat on a chair near her bed. Helen's mother stood in front of them and began what was obviously a set speech — how the dark doll with real eyelashes had been given to Helen by her Uncle Harry and the one in pink silk by her grandmother. Helen listened as though she had never heard the speech before. It went on to say how expensive the dolls had been and how no girl in town had one such doll, let alone three, and how they must never be touched. In closing she said that she would be in the next room and would hear everything the girls did. Helen brought out a tiny celluloid doll with which she was allowed to play, but Sadie with her real paper bags had spoiled Erie for such skim-milk entertainment and she would not go to Helen's again.

When they were tired of playing store, Erie and Sadie made suds in a pan and blew bubbles until Sadie broke the clay pipe and brought out one of her father's pipes instead. Erie tried it but it tasted so sickeningly of tobacco and of Mr. Frazmer that she made a face and threw it down. Sadie brought another which tasted as bad; when thirteen pipes had been rejected, Mr. Frazmer came suddenly out of the store. Growling like a dog he lifted Sadie by one arm till her feet swung free.

"I'll be back for you," he said to Erie under Sadie's screams and flung his daughter inside the store.

Erie gathered up the pipes, laid them quickly on the step and fled up the long back stairs. She ran through the kitchen and into the bedroom where she rolled under the bed tight against the wall. Her mother had gone on an errand so that nothing prevented Mr. Frazmer from dragging her out and whipping her as he was now whipping Sadie. Sadie could never laugh and play again after such shrieking and she crouched to the baseboard and cried for pity for Sadie and for herself, that she had lost her playmate. At the same time she knew that Mr. Frazmer would not come upstairs and that he whipped Sadie every day.

Half an hour later Sadie was running about in the back yard playing "follow my leader" by herself, being both leader and followers; she was unchanged except that the dirt on her face ran in streaks instead of standing in smudges. Erie went toward her timidly with a face of sympathy but Sadie grinned and hopped on one foot toward the store. Her rough pigtails bounced and Erie thought comfortably of the fresh ribbon above her own shining braids.

"Come on," Sadie said, "I'll sneak some more bags."

"Not now. Let's play in the brickyard." The brickyard was forbidden to Erie but they often played there when no workmen were about. They heaved up one brick at a time, to make a wall, crawling in the gritty red dust, bruising their knees and palms on the sharp fragments. When they were tired Erie entered the flat by the back door so that her mother would think she had come from the yard. Her mother looked up from her ironing and asked,

"Where's your hair ribbon?"

Erie's hand flew up; it was gone.

"Your good pink one with the corded edge that daddy gave you for Christmas."

Though the package had been marked with her father's name, he had looked as much surprised when he saw the pink bow as she did.

"Didn't you feel it was gone?"

"It doesn't feel when it's there."

"Well, go and look for it. Where were you playing?"

"At the brickyard," Erie admitted, still feeling the top of her head.

"You see this is what happens."

Why should this happen? Erie flew downstairs and across the street, anxious to vindicate the brickyard but she saw at once that her ribbon was not there. Nevertheless she went on searching among the brick piles till her mother's voice, startlingly close, said, "Come now, it isn't here."

"It might be."

"It isn't. Come."

Erie followed for she prided herself on never having to be dragged screaming but when she reached the top of the stairs she wished that she had not come so tamely, for her mother said,

"You must stay in the rest of the day and I'll put a rubber band on your hair."

"Oh no, can't I wear an old ribbon?" She shrank away for she could not bear rubber bands, she had never understood how Sadie could wear them.

"A rubber band." She hoped briefly that her mother would not be able to find one but she had a rubber band around two fingers of her left hand. "And now go down and ask Sadie for your ribbon."

"Sadie doesn't know where my ribbon is."

"Of course she does. Wasn't she with you when you lost it?"

"Yes but she doesn't know where it is, mother."

"Go and ask her," her mother repeated gently but with that incontestable firmness. "At least they'll know we know where it went."

"But we don't know."

"Please do what I say."

She lagged down the back stairs, Sadie shuffled to the door, they both looked at the floor, feeling like strangers.

"I lost my pink bow at the brickyard," Erie said rapidly, "and mother says did you see it? I bet one of the big boys took it, don't you?"

Sadie mumbled.

"I bet they took it and my daddy'll tell them to give it back."

Sadie kicked the doorstep. "I bet it's over there," she muttered. "I bet you didn't look good."

"I bet I did. I looked all over."

"Well, I bet it's there. You look some more."

"All right, come on."

"I got to ask. You wait here."

She waited for what seemed a long time before Sadie came out, red and breathless, and they went round the building and crossed the street. There, beside the first brick pile, lay the pink bow, only a little crumpled. Erie swooped on it while Sadie laughed loudly.

"I told you you didn't look good. It was right under your nose."

It hadn't been there before, Sadie had made it appear by some magic of her own; she laughed with relief and squeezed Sadie's hand.

"It was there," she told her mother, a little mystified now. "Sadie found it."

"I told you she would. I want you to stay away from Sadie, dear."

"But mother, Sadie found it. I wouldn't have found it without her." Her mother's great knowledge made her feel helpless for though it was not rational knowledge she had to accept it as final.

"You see what an influence — " her mother said to her father in their clipped, overhead language. "And no child near of our kind —"

"Broadening," her father said, winking at Erie.

For two days she was obliged to stay away from Sadie; then her mother went calling, Sadie brought out paper bags and they began to fill them with sand as usual.

FOR WHAT STRANGE SORROW

FOR what strange sorrow does she
grieve,
The willow, weeping where
The river creeps like a silver
thought
Against her sweeping hair?

Why does the seagull mournful cry
Above the waters near?
Oh, does she cry in loneliness
Or in some secret fear?

Why do the poplars tremble here
Though silver-bright at noon?
And they will still be trembling thus
Beneath the sculptured moon.

Oh, tell me, lovely things of earth,
Why do you sorrow so?
I question, yet the answer waits:
Perhaps you do not know.

CONSTANCE BARBOUR

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
gives a flower-like complexion for this important occasion. Will not disappoint.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

NAUSEA due to travel motion, RELIEVED with the aid of MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
aids in quieting the nervous system
THE WORLD OVER

Why Fistula Threatens Health
FREE BOOK — Explains Causes, Effects and Treatment
RECTAL AND COLONIC DISORDERS and Ailments
Avoid Dangers of Delay
Anyone suffering from Fistula, Rectal Abscess, Piles or other rectal or colon troubles is invited to write today. The McCleary Clinic, C373 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

PURE DYE SILK comes back on the wings of Spring!
Silk prints brushed with colour, and rippling with grace in every line,
like this one from the butterfly collection at EATON'S

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 1, 1947

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Half-Measures Will Not Help Britain's Crisis

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The present crisis in Britain, the result of years of bungling of the coal industry, says Mr. Marston, calls for a new policy guided by a master-plan in which each factor is placed in proper perspective, instead of a series of useless half-measures.

A start has been made on the manpower problem with the announcement that the armed forces will be reduced to one million. How to buy new equipment for the coal and other basic industries is a more difficult task, but it is obvious that the present allocation of five per cent of the U.S. loan for machinery is quite inadequate.

London.

SOON after the war ended Britain's light engineering industries began to pour forth electric fires, electric vacuum-cleaners, electric lamp fittings, electric gadgets of all kinds. In 1946 the electricity generating stations consumed enough coal to nullify the moderate improvement in output.

Now, in an exceptionally severe winter, the Government has made desperate appeals to the public not to use electricity. In the crisis—and this is the postwar crisis in earnest—we have a fitting example of planlessness: abundance of electricity-consuming equipment for the secondary needs of the public when there is not enough current to supply the essential needs of industry.

Shortages are chronic, and the workers are exhorted to produce more; yet, when coal distribution and electricity generation broke down, five or six million became unemployed overnight. Thus at last anyone who had complacently assumed that "the coal crisis" was one of those economic intangibles which would never show themselves in reality was brought to face the facts by shock treatment.

The crisis had been gathering for months. The weather made it worse than even the pessimists had reason to fear, but the weather did not cause it. It was the cumulative result of years, even decades, of bungling the coal industry; and, when it was obviously near, it was not forestalled but allowed to take its course.

The facts of the economic position are sufficiently clear, and it should not be impossible to work out a resolute policy to overcome the worst problems, at least to avoid a repitition of the catastrophe. Industry has come nearly to a standstill for lack of coal. If there were plenty of fuel there would be other difficulties: not enough materials, not enough labor to work them; but coal is the governing scarcity now. There is not enough coal because there are not enough miners, and because the modern equipment which could produce the pre-war quantities of coal even with the existing manpower is not available.

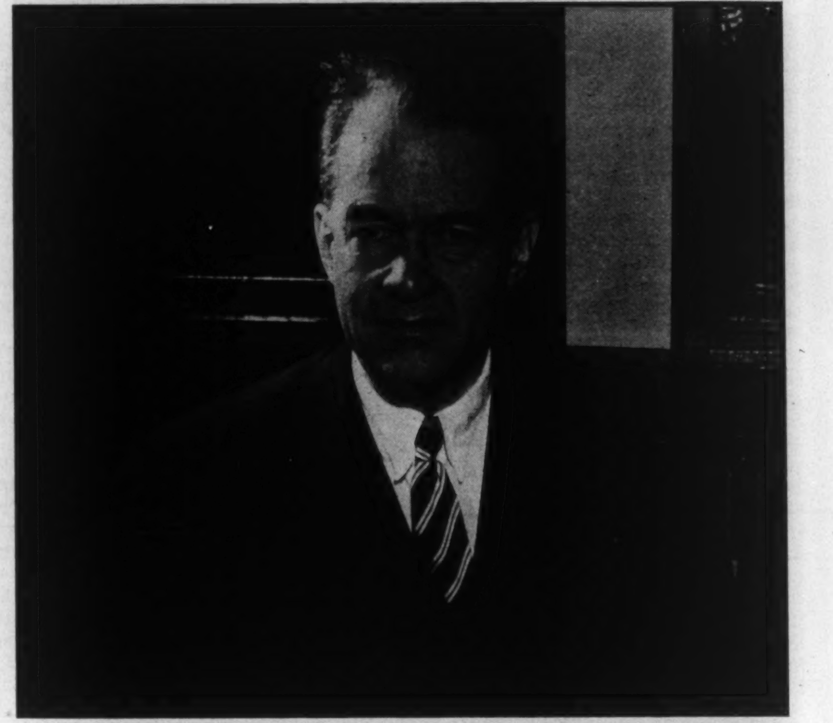
Not New Emergency

Britain needs more labor in her basic industries, and she needs an effective revival of her capital industries to re-equip her whole economy. This is not a sudden discovery. It was obvious as soon as relaxation from vital war needs allowed consideration of longer-term development. Efforts were made to relieve an acute difficulty here or to strengthen a weak position there, but with no sense of urgency, and with no master-plan in which each factor could be put in its perspective.

Now the crisis has come. If it teaches a lesson it will be salutory. If the administration relaxes with improving weather, and contents itself with hoping that the situation will right itself before another winter

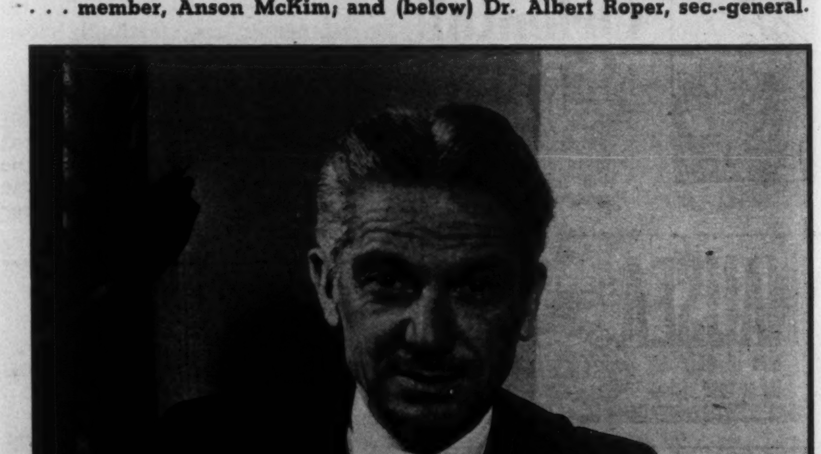
(*Continued on Next Page*)

Canada Will Play Important Part in Air World of Future



From its Montreal headquarters, International Civil Aviation Organization is setting up a world network to bring order into postwar civil aviation (see article p. 11). For this purpose the globe has been divided into 10 areas and branches will operate in each; offices are already working in Paris and Dublin. Russia, not one of 47 provisional members, may now join. Above, Council president Dr. Edward Warner; Canada's Council . . .

. . . member, Anson McKim; and (below) Dr. Albert Roper, sec.-general.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

U.S. Resources Reduced by War

By P. M. RICHARDS

AS THE world today is realizing from the example of Britain, the cost of modern war, even to a victor, can be not only blood and suffering and money on a scale previously undreamed of, but material exhaustion so great that the nation's very ability to recover may be brought into question. The position of the defeated, and of bystander countries overrun in the struggle, may be still worse. A vast amount of wealth has been destroyed. We have heard talk of the "inevitability" of a third world war, but is the world physically able to make war again on the scale of World War II?

Even the United States, the world's richest and most powerful country, is alarmed by what the last war has done to her resources. The price of victory for the U.S. is turning out to be a serious depletion of the basic materials that support the nation's strength. Other nations spent more lives, lost more houses, factories and machines, and suffered more privations during the war. None, however, spent more than a fraction of the metals, fuel, fibres and soil resources that the U.S. spent to win the war.

A series of U.S. official reports is bringing to light the real extent of the war's cost in resources. These reports, says *United States News*, point to the conclusion that the U.S. could not again fight a major war without drawing heavily upon resources from other, less exhausted parts of the world. Julius A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, is suggesting a one-billion-dollar survey to determine exactly how much mineral wealth is left. The U.S. Forest Service is recommending tighter rules on use of the remaining timber resources. A committee of Congress investigating the oil outlook is worried about oil reserves.

Oil Insufficient for Another War

The official reports show that U.S. metal resources are depleted to a great extent. The best-grade ores are gone, or nearly gone. More than five billion tons of U.S. minerals went into the war. Oil resources as they are known today would be insufficient in another war. U.S. wells were tapped for about eight billion barrels of oil in wartime, while all the rest of the world provided less than half as much. In the closing months of the last war, U.S. wells could not keep up with the demands.

Timber stocks, after three centuries of abundance, are almost gone in some of the essential categories. Soil resources suffered in wartime no greater loss, over all, than already is accepted as usual in peacetime. But certain areas were overcropped, and now are nearing the status of wasteland. Substitute resources actually were improved by the pressure of war demand. A synthetic rubber industry was built capable of turning out one million tons of rubber a year. Using sea water and landlocked brines, magnesium output was lifted from five million pounds to 375 million pounds a year. Output of synthetic fibres and chemicals was multiplied and new sources discovered.

But higher costs for most raw materials are coming as a result of wartime depletion of resources. More goods are needed to feed, clothe and equip a larger population. And the greater supplies must come from sources farther away, in many cases from overseas. U.S. resources can be expanded now only by digging deeper into the earth, by drawing metals from lower-grade ores and by expanding synthetics. All these methods are being used and all are more expensive.

Iron ore is the most important case in point. The U.S. has more than enough of it for future needs, but most is low-grade; the high-grade, low-cost ore of the Minnesota range may last less than 17 years. Copper reserves are much nearer to exhaustion. The prospect is that the U.S., already importing about half of its copper requirements, can continue its domestic production of nearly one million tons a year for about ten years. A gradual decline to complete exhaustion will follow unless discoveries are made, and large new discoveries are not expected.

Lead and Zinc Deposits Near End

Lead and zinc deposits have only a few more years to last at current rates. Despite strenuous efforts to find more, the U.S. mines that once led the world turn out only about half as much metal as they did twenty years ago. The result is a factor in the scarcity of good paint, in lower quality gasoline for automobiles and higher prices for many household goods. And other metal deposits have been skimmed of their cream. The U.S. has less than a twenty-year reserve of twenty essential minerals. That is why military stockpiling of strategic materials is beginning in earnest, after many years' neglect of that program.

Oil tops the list of natural resources that can be replaced eventually by substitutes. Yet depletion of U.S. natural oil resources is serious enough now to touch off a fight for control of the oil lands under the U.S. seacoast and to bring increasing government support behind U.S. companies in their search for oil abroad. Proved U.S. reserves reached a peak of 24,500,000,000 barrels in 1938. Since then discoveries have fallen off. The war drained off about two per cent of the reserves, leaving a known supply that might last through 1964 with no new discoveries.

On the basis of the most optimistic expectations as to discoveries, the U.S. is expected to be more than half dependent on foreign sources for oil by 1970, and on synthetics from tar sand, oil shale and coal. Fortunately, the latter sources are almost unlimited. In two years' time the cost of making gasoline from the substitute materials has been reduced from 18 cents a gallon to between 7 and 10 cents a gallon. Gasoline from natural oils costs about 5 cents a gallon.

(Continued from Page 26)

is upon us, then decay may get a fatal hold.

Once and for all the Government will have to get to grips with the manpower problem. Many people are urging that labor be imported on a large scale from the Continent's displaced persons — though the genuine D.P.'s, foreigners press-ganged to work for Germany, have mostly returned home and their residue is of doubtful value; in any case, it is impossible to house large numbers of immigrants. Others say that about two million in, or engaged in supplying, the armed forces is a figure out of all proportion to the population, and that a grandiose foreign policy must give way to urgent industrial needs. Others, again, point to the hundreds of thousands of women, particularly vital to the textile industries, who have gone out of industry since the war because women's wage rates were not attractive.

Without foreign labor, at least a million workers, from the armed forces or from relative idleness at home, could be put to useful work if the necessary policies were adopted. In this emergency the labor must be found.

The coal industry, which is the foundation of this country's activities as a manufacturing nation, can be revitalized with more labor. If special inducements, in working hours, wages, tax-relief, have to be used to make the miners feel that their uncongenial work is at last appreciated, not only in oratory but in fact, then the Government cannot afford to stint.

New Coal Equipment

On a longer view, the colliers need the same as all the basic industries: more and better equipment. How to get it is one of the most difficult questions confronting any administration at the present time. Some compromise between consumption and saving is clearly necessary, as to priorities both of labor and materials at home and of expenditure of the dollar loans.

There is not much scope for improving the standard of living in the short run without neglecting the capital industries, but the present standard can at least be maintained if labor is able to work continuously and at steady pressure instead of in a state of open or concealed unemployment. As to the dollar loans, expenditure of 5 per cent on machinery — the figure for utilization of the U.S. loan last year — is so obviously inadequate that the whole spending policy should be reviewed.

Those who remembered 1920-21 predicted a wave of unemployment some time after the end of the second war, the "bust" following the "boom". No one foresaw — at least not in time — a breakdown resulting from shortages, and, in transport and electricity particularly, deterioration of equipment. But the breakdown has happened. It calls for new policy, from the bottom up. It calls not for a new series of half-measures but for bold and determined action.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Variety and Abundance of Metals Promise Profits for Quebec

By JOHN M. GRANT

IN QUEBEC, oldest and largest province of the Dominion, mineral development is believed to be standing on the dawn of an expansion which experts consider will make world mining history. The balanced nature of the mineral production, with its evenly-distributed proportions of gold, base metals, non-metallics and materials for construction, is regarded as giving every reasonable assurance for the stability of this important basic industry. Value of the products of Quebec's mine and quarries in 1946 is given at about $90,000,000, which all-inclusive figure does not indicate any significant difference from the corresponding amount for the previous year. A noteworthy decrease, however, in the value of the metals, and a substantial gain in that of the building materials is evident, and for the first time since 1930, the value of the asbestos production has surpassed that of gold.

•

Value of gold output last year was $22,106,400 as compared with $25,471,900 in 1945. Production showed a reduction of nearly 10% —from 661,063 oz. to 598,906 oz. The final month of the year saw production down sharply, in fact at the lowest level since 1931. Output for the month was less than half of that in December, 1945, and the drop at the end of the year was mainly due to the closing of the mine and smelter of Noranda Mines, following a strike of employees. Twenty-four mines contributed to the 1946 gold output, although there were only 22 in the final quarter, no shipments of bullion being made by Consolidated Beattie and West Malartic. Five of the 24 mines produce other metals in addition to gold, and these classed as base metal mines, provided $6,658,170 to the year's output of gold. Noranda Mines, large copper-gold producer, continued in the lead with production of $5,679,000 in gold, while next in order were Sigma, East Malartic, Belleterre Quebec, Malartic Gold Fields, Lamaque and Canadian Malartic, all with output in excess of $1,000,000. The next highest producers were in the order named, Mic-Mac Mines, O'Brien, Siscoe, Stadacona and Perron.

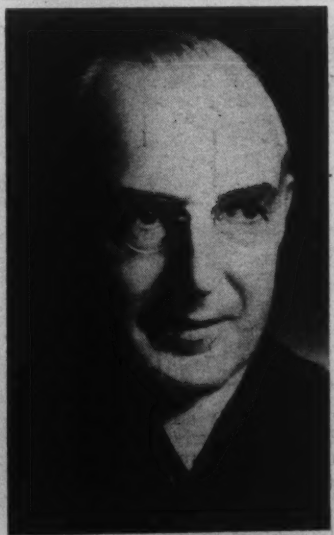
•

While sustained activity in the search for new mining fields in the unexplored parts of Quebec was apparent last year, the statistics regarding prospecting and mining exploration show that the number of claims recorded decreased from 23,947 in 1945 to 18,873 (about 113,000 acres) last year. A decline was also noted in the development licences granted, however, a sharp increase is reported in the number of development licences renewed. An all-time high in prospecting activity was reached in 1945, but officials point out that the re-establishment of parity between the Canadian dollar and that of the United States had an adverse effect last year. The expansion in endeavors to locate new mining fields finds Hollinger North Shore Exploration Company in the vanguard of efforts to develop and bring into production the extensive and high grade deposits of hematite iron ore in the southeastern part of Ungava or New Quebec.

•

Mines in the Western Quebec district are still hampered by problems arising from the shortage of labor and the lower price for gold, but substantial progress was achieved in 1946 toward the development of new ore bodies discovered through the large amount of exploratory work, mostly in the form of diamond drilling, that has been carried out in recent years. According to Jonathan Robinson, Minister of Mines, new shafts were completed on 20 properties during 1946, and underground development and exploration are now underway. Existing shafts were deepened on two inactive properties and on seven other properties shaft sinking has been undertaken in

(Continued on Page 31)



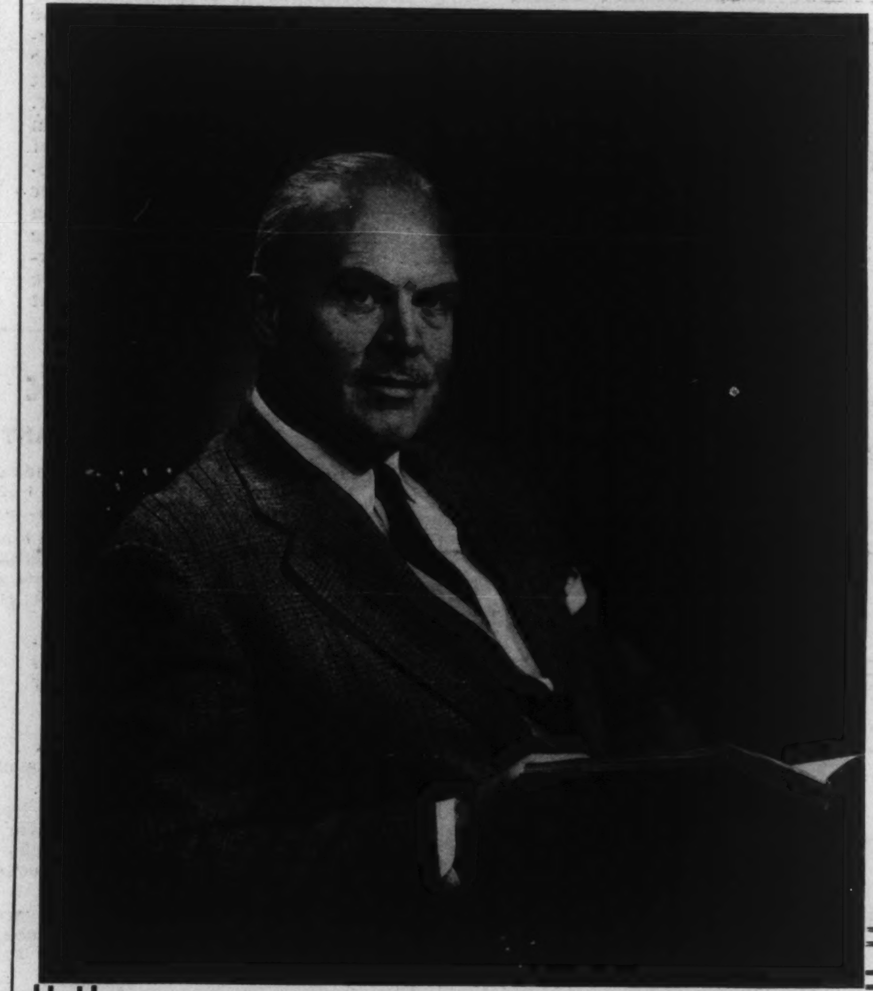
MR. W. A. MURPHY

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of The Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. W. A. Murphy, President of Reliance Grain Company Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, was elected a Director.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WHAT THEY MEAN
A non-technical booklet on Balance Sheets & Income Statements for the Investor.
A copy will be mailed upon written request.
DICKSON, JOLLIFFE & COMPANY
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
TELEPHONE ★ ADelaide 7451—80 KING ST. WEST—TORONTO 1, ONT.
JOHN S. DICKSON • W. H. JOLLIFFE • A. L. A. RICHARDSON

VICTORIA
VANCOUVER ISLAND
Homes
Farms
Income Realties
5% to 6%
FIRST MORTGAGE
SECURITIES
INQUIRIES INVITED
PEMBERTON
HOLMES LTD.
825 FORT ST.
VICTORIA, B.C.
Leaders for 60 Years

The
Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896
Admitted Assets $5,833,185.28
Surplus - - - - - - 3,039,566.10
Write for Financial Statement
Head Office Eastern Office
WAWANESA TORONTO
Man. Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon
Winnipeg and Montreal



THE
EXECUTIVE

CREATIVE artistry is revealed to perfection in Ashley & Crippen portraits of men of affairs. Personality and individuality are given a studied and skillful portrayal—capturing a dignity of bearing that is most desired by the discriminating executive.

One or more executives from the following firms have honored us with their patronage lately:—

Aikenhead Hardware Ltd.
A. V. Roe Canadian Ltd.
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada
Belyea Bros. Ltd.
Better Business Bureau Incorp.
Burns Bros. & Denton Ltd.
Canada Cement Co. Ltd.
Canada Cycle & Motor Co. Ltd.
Canada Food Products
Canadian Bank of Commerce
Canadian Red Cross Soc.
Cockshutt Plow Co.
Confederation Life Assoc.
Continental Can of Canada Ltd.
Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd.
Dominion Stores Ltd.
Ely Ltd.
Excelsior Life Insurance Co.
Firestone Tire & Rubber of Canada Ltd.
Frigidaire Products of Canada Ltd.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd.
Imperial Bank of Canada
Imperial Oil Ltd.
Imperial Optical Co.
John Inglis Co. Ltd.
International Business Machines Co. Ltd.
Loblaw Groceterias Co. Ltd.
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.
Maple Leaf Gardens Ltd.
Massey Harris Co. Ltd.
McColl Frontenac Oil Co. Ltd.
Navy League of Canada
North American Life Assoc. Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Soc. Ltd.
Ontario 21st Legislature
Promenade Symphony Concerts
Purity Flour Mills Ltd.
St. John Ambulance Assoc.
Saturday Night
Sellers Gough Fur Co. Ltd.
Standard Brands Ltd.
Standard Chemical Co. Ltd.
Steel Co. of Canada Ltd.
Toronto Stock Exchange
Viceroy Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Young Men's Section, Board of Trade

a convenient appointment will be gladly arranged

ASHLEY & CRIPPEN
196 BLOOR STREET W. — KI. 6113

Business Established 1889

While keeping fully abreast of the times, this organization has acquired a fund of investment experience to draw upon in serving its clients abroad as well as from coast to coast in Canada.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, London, Eng.

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED

Underwriters and Distributors
of
Investment Securities
Since 1901

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver New York London, Eng.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Canadian Pacific Railway Company held today a final dividend of three per cent. (seventy-five cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of, and out of earnings for, the year 1946, was declared payable in Canadian funds on March 31, 1947, to shareholders of record at 3:00 p.m. on February 24, 1947.

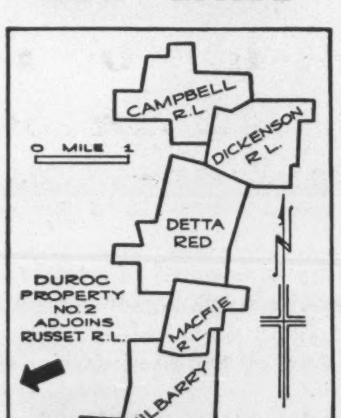
The Directors deem it desirable to point out that this dividend of three per cent. making a total dividend payment of five per cent. in respect of operations for the year 1946, is made possible only by a considerable increase in the income from investments and in the earnings from Ocean Steamships. Fixed charges have been sharply reduced but net revenue also was substantially reduced because of the impact of large wage increases established in 1946 and because of increases in cost of materials and supplies. Without the assistance from investments and Steamships the payment of a five per cent. dividend for the year would have been impossible. The Directors wish to add that future dividend action must necessarily depend upon a material improvement in railway revenues.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 10, 1947.

DUROC
RED LAKE



BOUGHT
SOLD
QUOTED

Picard & Fleming
ADelaide 5621
100 Adelaide W. - Toronto

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 391

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 31st day of March, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of March, 1947.

DATED the 26th day of February, 1947.

P. C. FINLAY,
SECRETARY.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION
LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1947, payable on April 15, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

A.A.M., Beaverton, Ont.—Intention to surrender its charter was recently announced by BROCK GOLD MINES. The company was succeeded by UPPER CANADA MINES LTD. on the basis of one new Upper Canada for each 15 shares of Brock held. The transfer agent is the crown Trust and Guarantee Company, Toronto. The Brock property adjoined Upper Canada on the west and operations were suspended in October, 1941, owing to unfavourable labor conditions and difficulty of raising adequate finances. A three-compartment shaft was sunk to 630 feet and four levels established. While no definite ore shoots were opened up conditions were considered favorable for commercial deposits.

B.F.L., Hamilton, Ont. — Portfolio changes of CORPORATE INVESTORS LTD. during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1946, favored preferred stocks and showed further reduction in holdings of common stocks. This reduction in common stocks, it was stated, was effected prior to the market break in August and September, and as a result the price of the company's shares at the end of last year was higher than a year earlier. At the end of last year, common stocks constituted 46.01 per cent of the company's total investments, preferred stocks comprised 49.34 per cent and bonds 4.65 per cent. On April 30, 1946, common stocks were 50 per cent of total holdings, preferred stocks 45 per cent and bonds five per cent, compared with 62 per cent common stocks, 31 per cent preferred stocks and seven per cent of bonds as of April 30, 1945.

F.R.L., Dauphin, Man.—Yes, all work has been discontinued for the present at NEW BIDLAMAQUE GOLD MINES, in Bourlamaque township, Northwestern Quebec. The decision, I understand, was made because underground results were not comparable with those indicated in surface drilling and the fact that the company's treasury lacked sufficient funds for appreciable additional exploration. Of the authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares some 2,700,005 are issued. The underground program was completed last fall without indicating sufficient ore to justify mining, but the consulting geologist states the possibilities of the property have not yet been exhausted. Four drill holes were recently put down to cut the favorable formation at horizons varying from 800 and 950 feet. Hole No. 3 returned the best results and showed continuous values from 841.6 feet to 870 feet, with one section of 2.5 feet assaying $31.50 and another of seven feet running $12.60 per ton.

J. V. F., North Bay, Ont.—SARNIA BRIDGE CO., LTD., entered 1947 with a substantial volume of unfilled orders. However, present indications are that raw materials will be in short supply for some months to come, reports W. B. Norton, president. The Safway Scafford division continues to show a marked increase, and with the opening of several new agencies during the past year, the company is now in a position to serve the Dominion-wide demand for this product. Net profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, after all charges, including $50,000 for income and excess profits taxes and $29,409 for depreciation,

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

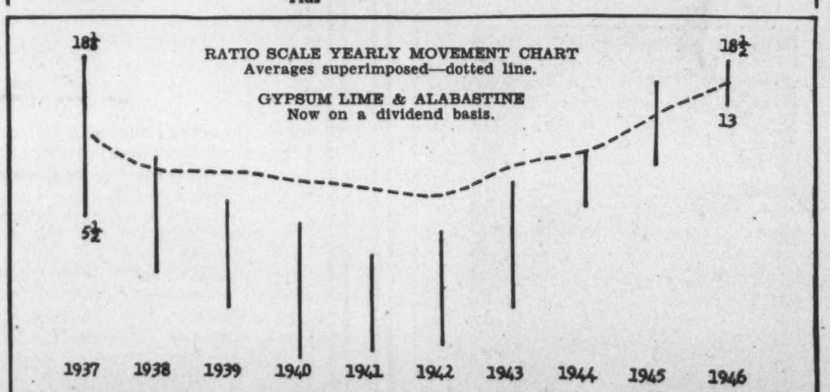
1. **FAVORABLE**
2. **NEUTRAL** or
3. **UNATTRACTIVE**

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd.

PRICE 31 Jan. 47	— $15.75		**Averages.**	**Gypsum.**
YIELD	— 5.1%	Last 1 month	Unch	Unch
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 84	Last 12 months	Down 5.7%	Down 1.5%
GROUP	— "C"	1942-46 range	Up 160.0%	Up 640.0%
FACTORS	—Neutral-Plus	1946-47 range	Down 19.6%	Down 14.8%



RATIO SCALE YEARLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line.

GYPSUM LIME & ALABASTINE
Now on a dividend basis.

SUMMARY:—The advantage of buying speculative stocks when the averages are greatly depressed cannot be more clearly demonstrated than by the ratio scale chart Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, shown above.

There is every reason to expect that the gypsum and lime products manufactured by this company will continue to enjoy a very considerable demand, but, on the other hand, few shareholders will expect a repetition, in the next four years, of the 640% advance in the price of the shares that took place in the 1942-1946 era.

After 15 years the company is once more in the dividend paying class. It is hardly likely that the directors would have resumed these payments unless the outlook gave reasonable assurance of continuity.

There is reason to believe that price fluctuations in the shares will not be so great as in the past.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

SAVE
AND PLAN

Plan for the things you want most and accumulate the required funds through a Canada Permanent Savings Account. Regular deposits soon build a fund for obligations, emergencies and future expenditures. Savings earn 2%.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation

Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $73,000,000

Commission Brokers in LISTED and UNLISTED INDUSTRIAL and MINING STOCKS

S. R. Mackellar & Co.
Established 1926
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
27 Melinda St. Toronto 1

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1947, payable 15th April, 1947, to shareholders of record 14th March, 1947.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 19th, 1947.

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1947, payable 1st April, 1947, to shareholders of record 5th March, 1947.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 19th, 1947.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 30

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half (1½c) cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds April 15th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, February 21st, 1947.

totalled $48,677, equal to $1.19 a share on the issued capital. Net for 1945 after providing $53,587 for taxes and $26,673 for depreciation was reported at $28,222 or 68c a share. Earned surplus, giving effect to the year's profits, payment of 35c a share in dividends and adjustments, was increased to $54,627 at Dec. 31, 1946, from $19,775 at the end of 1945. Working capital position is moderately better, with net current assets at Dec. 31 last totalling $200,695 compared with $188,279 a year ago. Current assets amounted to $347,779 and current liabilities to $147,084.

S. L., Caraquet, N.B.—I understand ED. HARGREAVES KIRKLAND GOLD MINES is considering doing further development on its property of five claims in Lebel township, Kirkland Lake area. In former work a shaft was put down 325 feet. The company also holds two claims in Gillies Limit, Cobalt, where a shaft has been sunk 210 feet.

W.J.S., Dundas, Ont. — The preferred and common stock representative committee of CANADIAN VICKERS LTD. will continue to negotiate with the management, with the object of having preferred dividend payments begin at once, reports E. A. Lloyd, committee secretary. Later some plan of reorganization will again be submitted. Proxies that were obtained for the purpose of the plan submitted to the special general meeting of shareholders on Jan. 9 have expired and the committee requests the support of each stockholder in its efforts to obtain immediate dividends and work out a new plan.

F. A. M., Victoria, B.C.—I have heard of no plans for resumption of operations at the GEORGE GOLD-COPPER MINING COMPANY property. No activity has been reported since 1929, the year in which you purchased the shares. I understand advances by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, exceeded $55,000 at the end of 1945.

R.J.H., Windsor, Ont.—Net profits of CANADIAN BREWERIES LTD. for the quarter ended Jan. 31, 1947, were approximately one third higher than in the same quarter of the previous year, and it is anticipated that this trend will continue for the balance of the year, E. P. Taylor, chairman of the board, stated at the annual meeting of shareholders in Toronto. The company, it was stated, is destined to have a very satisfactory 1946-47 fiscal year during which the full benefit will be derived from the additions to capacity completed toward the end of last year and now being utilized in production.

C.B.W., North Bay, Ont.—The consideration for the sale of the property of GOLDEN WEST MINES, at Elbow Lake, Manitoba, to CENTURY MINING CORPORATION, was 516,668 shares of the latter company. I have noticed no quotation for the stock, but your broker can ascertain if any market exists for the shares. Century previously held the controlling interest in Golden West, the latter having assigned mortgage on property, plant, etc., to Century securing expenditures made for development and mill construction. The shaft on the Golden West property was recently completed to the 500-foot level and a crosscut is now being driven toward ore previously indicated by diamond drilling. Labor conditions forced discontinuance of previous development in 1942, prior to which time considerable drifting was done on two levels. A mill of 100-125 tons capacity was installed towards the end of 1941 and some ore treated.

T.L.J., Kapuskasing, Ont. — Yes, WINDSOR HOTEL LTD. has been able to show a substantial increase in earnings and an improved financial position for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946. After providing for income and excess profits taxes, net profits were $173,877. Net earnings amounted to $598,215 as compared with $485,325 in 1945. Current assets were $575,501 and current liabilities $228,660, indicating a net working capital of $346,841. During 1946, the company redeemed and cancelled $1,271,700 of its 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds. This was affected principally through the cancellation of $719,600 bonds previously purchased and held by the company, and through sale of $300,000 par value of government bonds. On Jan. 2, 1947, balance of the company's 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds, amounting to $768,300, was redeemed and cancelled and the company made a private arrangement for the issuance of $700,000 in short term serial bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Use Rally to Set Up Reserves

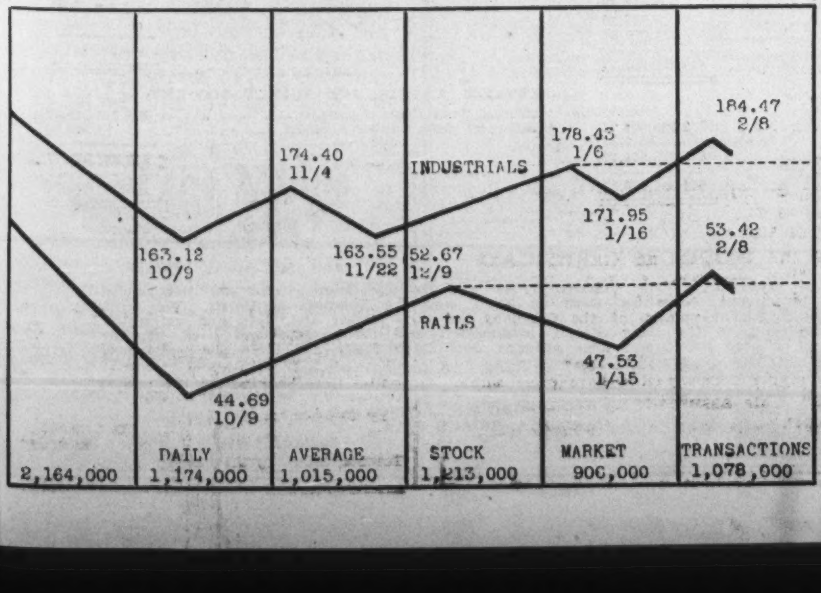
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. MARKET: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. The September/October bottoms established a base out of which a minimum intermediate recovery has been achieved. Barring major adverse labor troubles, further intermediate advance is not to be ruled out over the month or two ahead.

We regard this rally—whose prospects were projected in these Forecasts last October—as an intermediate upmove in a broadly declining trend. We must, therefore, as stated last week, recognize that the upmove has now proceeded far enough to be reversed on the appearance of any unexpected adverse news of major character. Granting these potentialities, we still do not see any technical evidence that the rally has yet run its full course, or that it will not reach into or exceed the 185/190 objective on the Dow-Jones industrial average initially mentioned by us as a normal technical objective. Accordingly, we would assume that any near-term weakness of minor character would be overcome within the month or two ahead. However, we would regard the 185/190 area as an excellent occasion for establishing cash reserves by those who are now fully invested.

Factors favoring further market strength are the fairly high level at which general business is holding, the occasional increase being witnessed in dividend rates, the excellent earnings reports being turned in by most companies for 1946, and quiescence in the labor field. Some optimism is also being aroused over prospects that the American Congress will effect reduction in income taxes, as well as improve an adverse labor situation by way of moderating legislation. In the absence, therefore, of any new outburst of strikes in important fields, or undue tension in international politics, a background for some further market strength into March or April would seem present.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Saskatchewan
—Canada's Wheat Pool

Located in the centre of Canada's Prairie Provinces, Saskatchewan is the chief producer of wheat in the Dominion. In 1946 the estimated value of field crop production in the Province exceeded $342,000,000, which was more than one-quarter of the estimated value for the Dominion.

The Province has recently negotiated a favourable tax agreement with the Dominion Government whereby the Province will receive annual minimum payments of $15,684,000 during the period from April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1952.

We offer as principals:

Province of Saskatchewan
3% Sinking Fund Debentures
To mature March 1, 1963
Price: $98.75 and accrued interest, to yield 3.10%
Denominations: $500 and $1,000.

A circular will be forwarded upon request by mail or telephone.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Winnipeg TORONTO Vancouver
Ottawa Montreal New York Victoria
London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

*For your Investment Portfolio
we offer, as principals:—*

Township of York

2¾% Debentures due April 1, 1961-1963
Prices: 99.50 and 99.00 and accrued interest, yielding 2.79% and 2.83%, depending upon maturities selected

3% Debentures due April 1, 1971-1973
Price: 100 and accrued interest to yield 3%

Some indication of the current trend of the Township of York's growth, financial and economical position may be ascertained from the following comparison between the years 1942 to 1946.

Population increased from 79,485 to 85,324.
Net Debenture Debt reduced from $169 to $133 per capita.
Current Tax Collections improved from 90.7% to 95% of current levies.
New Building Permits increased from $2,117,780 to $7,692,250.

It is expected that definitive Debentures will be ready for delivery on or about April 1, 1947.

Descriptive circular available upon request.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building
Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 0161
276 St. James St. West
Montreal
Telephone: Harbour 4261

*Offices at
Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and New York.
Correspondents in London, England.*

ABOUT INSURANCE

Compulsory Motor Insurance or Financial Responsibility Law

By GEORGE GILBERT

Experience has made it plain that while compulsory automobile insurance laws provide compensation for innocent victims of car accidents, they do not help to solve the main problem, which is to prevent such accidents or at least bring about a substantial reduction in their number and severity.

Financial responsibility laws, together with adequate traffic and license regulations, do operate to reduce these casualties, though most of our financial responsibility laws must have more teeth put in them if they are to be entirely effective in this direction.

AUTOMOBILE insurance rates increase when the losses caused by traffic accidents increase, because the amount of losses incurred measures the amount which, in addition to an amount for expenses and profit, must be collected in premiums if the insurance companies are to remain solvent and continue to meet their obligations. Thus the insuring public have a financial interest in the reduction of the number and severity of such losses. While premium rates go up when losses increase, they come down when losses decrease.

There is no question that the enactment and enforcement of adequate traffic, license and financial responsibility laws operate to reduce losses and to bring down insurance rates. If only those who are properly qualified to drive were permitted to do so, both losses and insurance rates would be materially reduced, because the records show that it is the failure of the human element which is responsible for over 80 per cent of these accidents, while road defects are accountable for about 7 per cent, vehicle defects for about 6 per cent, and weather conditions for about 4 per cent. But it is well known that owing to the inadequacy of existing laws or lax enforcement of them, many cars on the road are being driven by persons who are unfitted, either physically, metally, temperamentally or otherwise, to do so.

Everybody Interested

From a public standpoint, everyone who uses our streets and highways, either as motorist or pedestrian, should be interested in the promotion of measures for the prevention of the waste of life and property caused by automobile accidents. Such measures naturally include highway traffic acts, financial responsibility laws, municipal ordinances and all movements having as their objective the prevention of these accidents and the making of streets and highways safer for everybody.

Both in Canada and the United States, the method adopted, almost without exception by the Provinces and the various States, to deal with the traffic accident problem, has been the enactment of what are known as financial responsibility laws and not compulsory automobile insurance laws. The objective of the financial responsibility law is to bring about a proper sense of responsibility on the part of car drivers, so that they will operate their vehicles more carefully and take more pains to avoid accidents and the ensuing penalties, while the objective of the compulsory insurance law is to ensure that every car driver is covered by insurance against his liability for damages to the person and property of others.

Difference in Design

While there are two sides to the traffic accident problem—the reduction in the number and severity of accidents, and the compensation of the innocent victims of such accidents—the former is of first importance, as it is only by cutting down the accidents that a permanent solution of the problem is to be found. It has been shown by experience that compulsory automobile insurance does not have this effect, but has a tendency to make people more careless and to take more chances in the knowledge that, as everybody is insured, the insurance carrier and not the person causing the accident will have to pay.

On the one hand, compulsory insurance laws are designed to secure indemnity in the case of automobile accidents, while, on the other hand, financial responsibility laws are designed to limit the number of times indemnity is needed and to secure indemnity in most cases where it is needed.

It is admitted that existing financial responsibility laws have done much to educate motorists to a greater sense of the responsibility which rests upon them, and that, in an amended form, they afford the best means available for the solution of the traffic accident problem, but it cannot be denied that most of them, as at present framed, have for some years failed to perform the principal function they were designed to perform—the installing in the mind of the motorist a proper sense of his individual responsibility.

There is sound ground for the contention that accident prevention and accident reduction should be the main objective of highway traffic laws and financial responsibility laws, as it agrees with the conclusions reached by many independent investigators. Legislation which will have the effect of bringing about a proper sense of responsibility on the part of every motorist is of more importance from the public standpoint than the provision of the means of monetary compensation for the innocent victims of car accidents.

Manitoba Law

As pointed out in a memorandum issued by the All Canada Insurance Federation some time ago: "We take the view that the most important objectives are: First, to prevent accidents (many losses cannot be stated in money value, and loss is a loss to the community whether innocently suffered or not); and only secondly, to endeavor to secure efficient means by which fair compensation is available to assist in recovery of the individual who has innocently suffered loss."

At present the most modern form

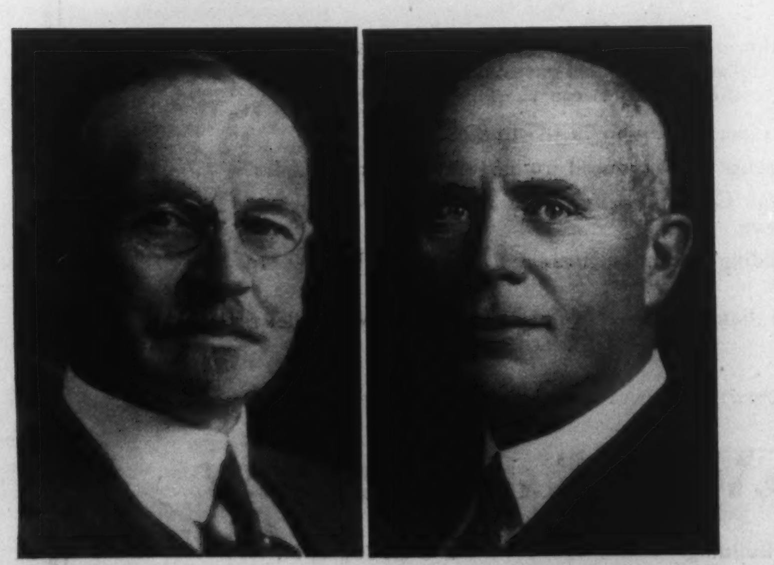
THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

IMPERIAL LIFE APPOINTMENTS



J. F. WESTON **J. G. PARKER**

J. F. Weston, formerly President of The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors. J. G. Parker has been elected President of the Company and continues as Managing Director. G. A. Morrow continues as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board.

The
STANDARD LIFE
Assurance Company

A MUTUAL COMPANY SERVING
CANADIANS FOR OVER 100 YEARS

HEAD OFFICE
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1825

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

ESTABLISHED 1906
THE MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

51 YEARS OF SERVICE ESTABLISHED 1895

The Victoria Trust and Savings Company

LINDSAY, ONTARIO

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1946

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Office Premises and Safe Deposit Vaults at Lindsay and Cannington		$ 29,200.00
Real Estate Held for Sale		29,317.12
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale		
Principal	$326,091.11	
Interest	1,507.68	327,598.79
Securities and Accrued Interest		
Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds	$324,544.83	
Municipal Bonds	175,822.49	
Other Bonds and Debentures	139,170.73	639,538.05
Stocks		525,422.25
Loans on Bonds and Stocks		39,237.40
Advances to Estates, Trusts and Agencies		4,599.38
Cash on Hand and in Banks		48,831.43
		$ 1,643,744.42
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		
Mortgages		
Principal	$5,065,698.01	
Interest	59,810.51	$ 5,125,508.52
Securities and Accrued Interest		
Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds	$2,939,450.82	
Municipal Bonds	841,743.58	
Other Bonds and Debentures	761,458.73	4,542,653.13
Stocks		348,620.86
Loans on Bonds and Stocks		10,725.25
Cash on Hand and in Banks		322,753.41
		$10,350,261.17
ESTATES, TRUSTS, AND AGENCY ACCOUNT		
Funds and Investments held in Trust		2,333,564.77
		$ 2,333,564.77
		$14,327,570.36

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Capital Stock Subscribed and Fully Paid	$ 925,000.00
General Reserve Fund	500,000.00
Investment Reserve	100,000.00
Reserve for Dominion Income Tax, less paid	32,920.67
Mortgage Liability	22,395.66
Dividend No. 178, Payable Jan. 2nd., 1947	13,875.00
Profit and Loss	49,553.09
	$ 1,643,744.42
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT	
Guaranteed Investment Receipts	7,192,996.99
Trust Deposits	3,157,264.18
	$10,350,261.17
ESTATES, TRUSTS, AND AGENCY ACCOUNT	
Estates, Trusts and Agencies	$ 2,328,965.39
Advances from Capital Account	4,599.38
	$ 2,333,564.77
	$14,327,570.36

T. H. STINSON, PRESIDENT. G. A. WEEKS, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have audited the Books and Accounts of The Victoria Trust and Savings Company for the year ended December 31st, 1946, verified the Investment Securities, Cash on Hand, and the Balances in Banks. We have, after due consideration formed an independent opinion of the Company as at December 31st, 1946 and we certify that in our opinion so formed, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, the accompanying Balance Sheet with the related Profit and Loss Account sets forth fairly and truly the position of the Company on that date.

We certify that all transactions of the Company that have come within our notice have been within the powers of the Company.

LINDSAY, Ontario — January 10th, 1947.

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON F.C.A.
HAROLD A. SHIACH F.C.A.
Auditors.

of financial responsibility law in Canada is that in force in Manitoba where, if an automobile owner or driver who has not established his financial responsibility as prescribed by the law becomes involved directly or indirectly in an accident, and irrespective of fault, this is what happens: His motor vehicle is impounded at once and indefinitely and at his expense; his driver's license is suspended indefinitely; his owner's registration is suspended indefinitely; every motor vehicle registered in his name has its registration suspended indefinitely; if the driver of the motor vehicle is not the owner, then the penalties apply to both the driver and the owner.

These penalties apply to accidents where the property damage is apparently over $25, where the accident results in bodily injury or death, irrespective of fault, and the penalty continues in effect until determination of fault unless the motorist has previously established his financial responsibility in one of the three prescribed ways: 1. Deposit of $11,000 in cash or trustee securities with the Provincial Treasurer; 2. A surety bond in like amount, or 3. A motor vehicle liability policy in the amount of $5,000/$10,000 for bodily injury and $1,000 for property damage.

All accidents must be reported within 24 hours where there is apparent damage in excess of $25 or where the accident results in bodily injury or death. Failure to report such an accident results in penalties of suspension and fine. Irrespective of establishment of financial responsibility, the penalty of suspension of license also results from certain serious breaches of traffic regulations, such as upon conviction for reckless driving, driving while intoxicated, etc. The offending motorist gets his license back when he has settled the judgment or judgments against him in full or by installments; when he has discharged other penalties that might have been imposed for any traffic violation that might have occurred; and, in addition, when he has filed proof of his financial responsibility.

•

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get an explanation of the terms burglary, theft, larceny and robbery as used in an insurance policy and how I am covered or not covered under them. Any information you can furnish me with will be appreciated.

—S. J. B., Ottawa, Ont.

In an insurance policy the terms "theft" and "larceny" have the same meaning—the felonious taking of insured property from the premises described in the policy. The term "burglary" refers to a loss caused by a person or persons who have removed insured property from the premises described in the policy, and who have forcibly entered the premises and have left visible marks of forcible entry made by the use of tools, explosive chemicals or electricity on the premises at the place of entry. In the case of mercantile safe insurance, "burglary" means a forcible entry into the safe under the above conditions. "Theft" within the meaning of most policies would include a burglary loss, but "burglary" as used in some policies would not include all theft losses. "Robbery" and "holdup" are synonymous as most companies use them, and mean the felonious taking of property from the care and custody of a custodian, either through inflicting violence on the person of the custodian or by threatening the custodian with violence.

• •

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

preparation for underground work. Further, another property has resumed activity to deepen an existing shaft, while it is pointed out that last year shaft sinking and underground exploration on two properties was followed by suspension of operations.

•

A new Quebec industry for the production of copper and brass products is being opened at Montreal East. Utilizing the plant of the Canada Strip Mills, purchased from the War Assets Corporation, a new company known as Noranda Copper and Brass Ltd., is being formed as a subsidiary of Noranda Mines to operate the plant, which is adjacent to other Noranda properties in Montreal. The plant acquired was originally built for production of brass strip for munition purposes. Associated with Noranda Mines in the venture is Bridgeport Brass Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., the largest independent producer of brass, bronze and copper mill products in America.

•

Any shareholders of Eldorado Mining & Refining, who have been cherishing hopes of receiving further compensation from the government, which expropriated assets of the company in 1945, can now definitely set their minds at rest. In the House of Commons, Reconstruction Minister Howe, replied in the negative when asked by a member as to whether the government contemplated any change in the compensation payable to shareholders in view of the success of the government claims for the operations since expropriation took place.

•

Production of Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company in 1946 was up $6,625 at $1,094,837, but costs of materials, supplies and wages climbed and net profit was $94,388 or 1.77 cents per share, as against $177,691 or 3.34 cents per share in the previous year. Development results were highly favorable, over three-quarters of all drifting carried out being in ore. During the year a total of 2,057 feet was developed between the 46th and 54th levels, with 1,070 feet at the deepest horizon averaging $23.30 cut grade over an average width of three feet. No work has yet been done on the zone below the 54th level, but as the No. 2 winze, some distance east of it is down to the 58th level, it is planned to drive from that winze to explore the deposit down to that depth. Ore reserves of 318,892 tons were down slightly from the previous 12 months. V. H. Emery, managing-director, points out that owing to the increased cost of labor and supplies, the lower price for gold, an appreciable amount of ore had to be dropped from the proven ore reserves. The tonnage eliminated was ore, mostly in the upper levels, which under the existing conditions is no longer profitable to mine.

•

Sinking of a two-compartment prospect shaft to a depth of 150 feet is expected to commence about the middle of March at the Morris Lake property of Athona Mines (1937) Limited in the Morris Lake-Giauque Lake area, Yellowknife. It is then proposed to carry out a program of channel, car and bulk sampling, to be completed in time to allow for the shipment of permanent plant and supplies by water next summer. In the meantime a crosscut from the 150-foot level will be run out to a permanent shaft location and a three-compartment shaft raised to surface. Underground diamond drilling will also be done. To the middle of January, diamond drilling has indicated a gold-bearing length of 1,800 feet. The best part of this length is said to show 1,550 feet with an average width of 5.6 feet which graded $22.40 per ton.

•

First lateral work on the fifth level (800-foot vertical depth) at Rouyn Merger Gold Mines, in Rouyn and Joannes townships, Northwestern Quebec, is suggestive of big tonnage possibilities. Crosscutting north from the shaft for a distance of 108 feet averages on the west wall $3.34 per ton. At least two veins of higher grade material are included in this width. One gave an average of $13.90 across 3.8 feet with sampling in the west wall of the crosscut showing five feet of $16.80, while the east wall returned 2.5 feet of $8.05. The second vein, about 40 feet further north, averaged $10.62 across 8.3 feet with the west wall showing $10.42 across 10 feet, while the east wall gave 6.5 feet running $10.95. Crosscuts will

(*Continued on Page 32*)

INSURE WITH CONFIDENCE . . .

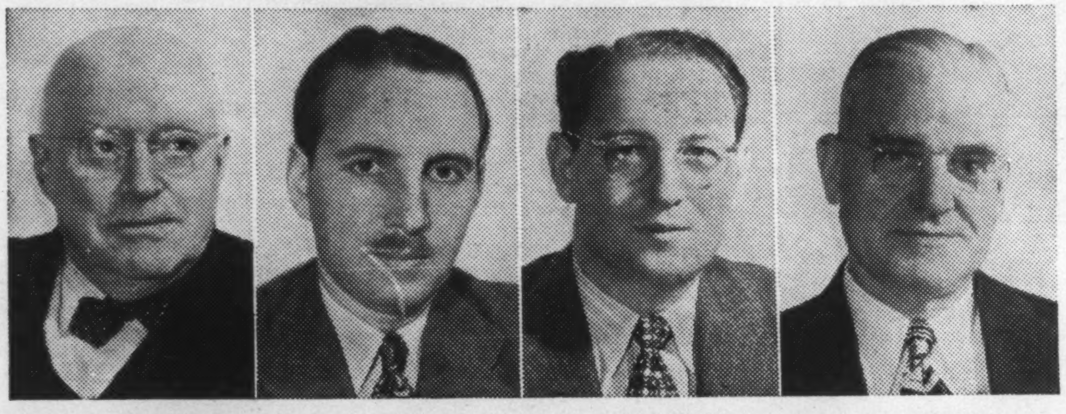
With the first British Insurance Office established in Canada, 1804.

1782 PROTECTION

PHOENIX
ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Montreal Toronto

FIRE • AUTOMOBILE • CASUALTY
INLAND TRANSPORTATION • MARINE

DURABLE ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS



W. E. G. McLENNAN I. D. IZEN S. M. IZEN I. A. BROPHY

Mr. Charles Foster, President of Durable Associated Companies Limited, Toronto, announces the following appointments: Mr. W. E. G. McLennan, as Director of sales for Durable Leather Products, Durable Umbrellas, and Durable Belts Divisions; Mr. I. David Izen, as Manager of the Durable Umbrellas Division; Mr. Samuel M. Izen, as Manager of the Durable Belts Division; and Mr. Irwin A. Brophy as Sales Manager of the Durable Waterproofs and Devonshire Clothes Division.

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1946

ASSETS

Real Estate (Head Office Buildings)		$ 2.00
INVESTMENTS:		
Bonds and Debentures at Book value (par value $1,359,042.04)	$1,347,851.95	
PLUS: Amount to increase to values approved by Dominion Government	71,254.63	
Market Value—as approved		1,419,106.58
Deposits with Trust Companies for investment		15,000.00
Cash on hand		5,309.86
CASH IN BANKS:		
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Portage la Prairie, Man.	$ 116,588.80	
Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp., Winnipeg, Man.	2,668.44	119,257.24
Interest accrued on investments		12,556.83
Agents' Balances and Premiums uncollected		56,029.38
Unpaid Assessment		8,560.37
Surrender Value of Life Insurance Policies		5,247.95
Admitted Assets		$1,641,070.21
CONTINGENT ASSETS:		
Amount of reserve for unlicensed unsecured Re-Insurance		$ 29,565.52
Unassessed Premium Notes		$ 850,720.87

LIABILITIES

Unpaid claims in process of adjustment		$ 37,238.40
Less: Re-Insurance thereon		13,081.82
Unpaid Claims—Net		24,156.58
Reserve of Unearned Premiums (Dominion Government Standard)		233,611.91
Reinsurance Premiums Held as Reserve		154,020.73
Reinsurance Accounts Payable		22,331.41
Sundry Accounts and Accrued Taxes		28,769.11
Liability to Employees' Retirement Fund		33,915.94
Total Liabilities		$ 496,805.68
GENERAL RESERVES:		
Reserve for Contingencies	$ 25,000.00	
Reserve for Future Fluctuation of Investments	135,000.00	
Reserve for unlicensed, unsecured Re-Insurance	29,565.52	189,565.52
Total Liabilities and Reserve		686,371.20
SURPLUS:		
Unallotted Surplus		954,699.01
TOTAL		$1,641,070.21

CERTIFICATE TO POLICYHOLDERS

We certify that we have audited the books, accounts and vouchers of The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company for the year ended 31st December, 1946. We have obtained all the information and explanations required, and after due consideration, have formed an independent opinion as to the financial position of the Company. In our opinion so formed the Balance Sheet herewith is properly drawn up so as to present a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31st December, 1946, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company. All the transactions of the Company that have come under our notice have been within the objects and powers of the Company.

Winnipeg, Canada,
18th January, 1947.

G. B. HARE & CO. C.A.
Auditors.

M. G. TIDSBURY, President **E. H. MUIR, Vice-President** **A. H. THORPE, General Manager** **A. G. HALL, Asst.Gen.Mgr.**

DIRECTORS:
M. G. TIDSBURY
E. H. MUIR
E. D. ALDER, K.C.
JAMES McKENZIE
ROBERT McDERMOTT
ARTHUR SULLIVAN, K.C.
J. C. MILLER, K.C.
HON. D. L. CAMPBELL, M.L.A.
JOSEPH TRIMBLE

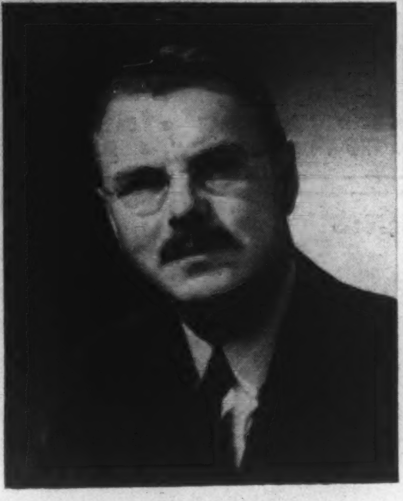
"The Company operates under the Dominion Insurance Act and is subject to Annual Inspection by Dominion Government Officials"

FIRE AND WINDSTORM

Company Reports

Portage Mutual

CONTINUED growth in business and financial strength is shown in the 63rd annual report of the Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company, which specializes in fire and windstorm coverage. At the end of 1946 its total admitted assets were $1,641,070, not including contingent assets of $850,720 in the form of unassessed premium notes and $29,565 of reserve for unlicensed unsecured re-insurance. At the end of 1945 its total admitted assets were $1,421,925, not including $763,906 of unassessed premium notes, $19 of agents' balances and premiums uncollected and $1 of furniture and fixtures. At the end of 1946 its total liabilities, including unearned premium reserve, reserve for contingencies, investment reserve and reserve for unlicensed unsecured reinsurance, were $686,371, as compared with $551,204 at the end of the previous year. Its net surplus over reserves and all liabilities at the end of 1946 amounted to $954,699, as compared with $873,721 at the end of 1945.



G. W. BOURKE, Managing Director of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, has been elected Vice-President of the company. Born in Westport, Ont., he joined the Sun Life in 1915 after graduating from McGill. Later that year he enlisted in the Canadian Garrison Artillery and saw distinguished service overseas. Rejoining the Sun Life, he became Assistant Actuary in 1929, Chief Actuary in 1932, General Manager in December, 1944, and Managing Director in July, 1946. He is Vice-President of the Actuarial Society of America and a past President of the Canadian Life Officers Association.

Fidelity Life

LAST year the total amount paid policyholders and beneficiaries by the Fidelity Life Assurance Company, with head office at Regina, was $150,215, compared with $128,770 in 1945. The new insurance, including revivals, amounted to $3,517,275, compared with $2,831,895 in 1945. At the end of the year the total business in force amounted to $15,684,780, compared with $13,236,237 at the end of 1945. The assets totalled $2,907,810, compared with $2,650,290 at the end of 1945. At the end of 1946, 61.55 per cent of the total assets consisted of Dominion of Canada Bonds, compared with 69.50 per cent at the end of 1945. Surplus funds at the end of 1946 amounted to $360,000, showing an increase for the year of 7.42 per cent.

Huron & Erie

TOTAL assets of $48,806,093 are shown in the 83rd annual report of the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp. for 1946. Net profit was $353,392 or $12,062 higher than in 1945, and the directors have declared a bonus of ½ of 1 per cent for 1947, payable with the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on April 1. During 1946, an additional $150,000 was transferred to reserve fund which, with paid-in capital of $5 million, now totals $7,000,000.

Savings deposits are higher at $21,958,435, a gain of $4,200,000; Canadian debentures outstanding total $19,440,327, and total liabilities to the public are $41,628,976.

Assets include $20,522,923 in government bonds, an increase of $2,460,000, while investment in other bonds and debentures is $926,281 and cash is up to $1,864,973 from $1,569,181. These liquid assets alone are well in excess of savings on deposit. Investment in stocks is higher at $2,524,285. Mortgages are carried at $19,573,660, somewhat lower than in 1945. Office premises are carried at $1,755,000 and investment in the Canada Trust Co., is valued at 1,553,050.

Victoria Trust

REPORTS submitted at the annual meeting of Victoria Trust and Savings Co. show net earnings for year ended December 31, 1946, of $99,362, which when added to the sum of $36,752.83 brought forward from 1945, made the total for distribution for the year of $136,115.

President T. H. Stinson reported that the total assets under administration have increased during the year by $1,990,771, and now amount to $14,327,570. The general reserve fund totals $500,000 and the investment reserve $100,000.

By-law No. 58 was enacted authorizing the establishment of an employees' pension plan. This plan calls for contributions by both employees and the company to provide the funds required for the annual premiums.

Sovereign Life

IN 1946 the new insurance written, including policies revived and increased, by the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada amounted to $15,273,632, compared with $11,185,722 in the previous year, while the insurance in force at the end of the year totalled $71,059,540, compared with $60,178,779 at the end of 1945. Total receipts in 1946 were $3,154,996, compared with $2,656,758 in 1945. Total disbursements amounted to $1,639,922, of which $798,089 was paid to policyholders, beneficiaries, etc., and consisted of death claims, matured endowments, surrender values, annuities, dividends, and funds held on deposit withdrawn. The total so paid in 1945 was $751,320. Assets at the end of 1946 totalled $13,962,407, compared with $12,544,013 at the end of the previous year. The average rate on interest earned on investments in 1946 was 4.31 per cent, compared with 4.82 per cent in 1945. Reserves for assurance and annuities increased from $10,546,244 to $11,782,279 during 1946. At the end of 1946 the unassigned surplus over policy and annuity reserves, investment reserve, contingency reserve, provision for dividends to policyholders, paid up capital and all liabilities was $293,615, compared with $230,489 at the end of 1945.

• •

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 31)

be put out at intervals of 50 feet to explore the full width of the zone and the intervening ground will be explored by drilling. Insufficient work has been done to permit sizing up the possibilities, but it is apparent the ore occurrences are much more widespread than indicated by surface drilling.

•

Sherritt Gordon Mines plans to sink a five-compartment shaft to 1,000 feet south of the "A" orebody at Lynn Lake, and to explore it and nearby bodies by underground work, but shaft sinking may be somewhat delayed pending results from the "L" orebody. Sinking equipment is being transported to the property during the winter months. The shaft collar was put in before freeze-up and the surface of the "A" orebody cleared of over burden. As property holdings of Sherritt cover 25 square miles and there are quite a number of anomalies revealed that have not yet been touched by drills it should be realized that it will take a long time to make a complete survey of the holdings. So far, according to E. L. Brown, president, about half the anomalies tested by drills have proven orebearing. Four drills are now testing the new nickel showing.

•

Actual shaft sinking is expected to be underway by the middle of the month at Lapaska Mines, adjoining Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation, in Louvicourt township, Quebec. The shaft has been collared to bedrock and the power line is ready to hook-up to the plant. A deep hole to test the ore zone at depths considerably greater than previous drilling is reported to have yielded confirmatory results. The company has approximately $200,000 in the treasury and 500,000 shares unissued.

•

A new group headed by D. H. Angus, of Haileybury, a director, has agreed to purchase a block of Consolidated Beattie Gold Mines treasury shares and to option further stock, and this action has averted the threatened shut-down of one of the largest gold operations in Northern Quebec. The property which at one time operated profitably on a basis of 1,800 tons per day has for some time been struggling to keep going due to a combination of debt, the lower price for gold and other misfortunes. The new group has agreed to put up $65,000 cash on a purchase of treasury shares and to continue like payments until the present supply of treasury shares is taken up. The amount of $65,000 is said to be just sufficient to meet current operating deficits and will it is hoped permit completion of rehabilitation of the No. 1 shaft and endeavors to put the property on a self-sustaining basis through production from Donchester ore. Shareholders will meet on February 26 to ratify the sale of the treasury shares.

•

Adverse market conditions were held responsible for the drop in the number of mining company incorporations in Ontario during 1946, by the Statistics Branch of the Ontario Department of Mines. Incorporated last year were 337, including 303 with specified capital, 32 with no nominal or par value and two extra-provincial companies. The decline is much more apparent when it is pointed out that all records of Ontario mining incorporations were surpassed in 1945 with 618 companies.

•

A broad program of development this year lies ahead of Hosco Gold Mines, in Joannes township, Rouyn area of Quebec, where diamond drilling has indicated three potential ore bearing zones within an area of 75 feet in width and a possible length of 2,500 feet. Shaft sinking was recently completed to a depth of 550 feet and since the beginning of the year some 550 feet of crosscutting and drifting has been carried out on the second (350) and third (500) levels with first results reported quite pleasing. Two shear zones were intersected in the second level crosscut with one intersection assaying 1.24 ounces over two feet. Arrangements have been made to secure hydro power which will double the air capacity. The company proposes to use the mill purchased from McWatters Gold Mines as a test mill, and during the early stages of production it can also be used as a source of revenue. Shaft sinking at Thurbois Mines, in Destor township, Quebec, has progressed below 100 feet, and two new veins have been indicated in a diamond drill hole from the shaft bottom. The hole which intersected the unexpected zones was a vertical one put down for the purpose of cementing off water flows which were impeding sinking operations. The first of the new zones was cut at a vertical depth of 175 feet, where 1.4 feet assayed $8.05. The second zone showed up at a depth of 270 feet with 2.4 feet assaying $5.95. Main oreshoots outlined by surface drilling had a combined length of over 2,000 feet with an indicated average of $7.78 across an estimated true width of 7.3 feet.

Silverwood Dairies, Limited

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular semi-annual dividend of twenty cents (.20c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Preferred Shares of the Company, payable April 1st, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1947.

As all outstanding preferred shares have been called for redemption April 1st, this dividend will be paid together with the redemption price at that date.

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 2

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a dividend of thirty cents (.30c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" Shares of the Company, payable April 1st, 1947, to shareholders of record February 28th, 1947.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 1

A Dividend of twenty cents (.20c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" shares of the Company, payable April 1st, 1947, to shareholders of record February 28th, 1947.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
J. H. GILLIES,
SECRETARY-TREASURER
LONDON, ONTARIO,
22nd February, 1947.

Sicks'
BREWERIES
LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Common Dividend (No. 71) of 15 cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the 31st day of March, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
I. N. WILSON,
Comptroller.
CALGARY, Alberta,
February 18th, 1947.

Favorable or Unfavorable?

JUST OFF THE PRESS

MY NEW SURVEY OF

SHERRITT GORDON

and the

LYNN LAKE AREA

and its Future Possibilities

I have reviewed the investment implications of this sensational base metals mining area. Are they favorable or unfavorable? What are the economic possibilities?

SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

To demonstrate my service, and my faith in it, I am making this special limited offer. I will send you my special "Sherr-Lynn Digest" plus the complete Bay Street Financial Counsel Service for 60 days for only $2.00.

Regular rate—$15 for 3 months, $25 for 6 months, $50 yearly

THIS SERVICE INCLUDES

1. THE BAY STREET FINANCIAL REVIEW—Issued twice weekly.
2. ANALYZATION OF YOUR SECURITIES with Profit-Pointing Suggestions.

Operated under the sole ownership of Robert Colucci, B.A., Graduate Economist, Statistician and Financial Counsel.

Bay Street Financial Counsel,
Suite 342, 73 Adelaide St. W.,
Toronto, Canada.

Please forward your special "Sherr-Lynn Digest" plus the complete Bay Street Financial Counsel Service for 60-day trial subscription. I am enclosing $2.00 in full payment.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

CITY OR TOWN ....

S.N.

To Investors in
High Grade Bonds

Buyers of Government and Corporation Bonds are invited to ask us for our offerings. Reliable statistical information concerning any issue gladly supplied upon request.

*Private Wire
to
Montreal and
New York*

Milner, Ross & Co.
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
330 BAY STREET TORONTO
Hamilton Brantford Brampton Vancouver